The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3006. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

Highly Important from the Federal Capital.

Nineteen Additional Regiment Called For.

Federal Troops to Occupy Arlington Heights Immediately.

The Number of Rebel Forces Concentrating at Richmond.

The Balance of Gen. Patterson's Command.

Troops Landed at Baltimore under the Guns of Fort McHenry.

QUIET OF THE BALTIMOREANS.

THE EXPECTED ATTACK UPON CAIRO.

Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves at a Fire.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9.

A gentleman just returned from Annapolis informs me that yesterday one of the soldiers was killed accidentally, just before he left the place. He did not learn the particulars, but understood there was some trouble about it, the man who killed him having been arrested. The affair was called to the attention of Gen. BUTLER, who arrived the night previous.

The policeman who shot the member of the Metropolitan Rifles last night, had a preliminary examination, to-day, before a Justice of the Peace. He will be held for trial.

Mr. SANFORD, the Agent of Adams Express Company, arrived to-day with $700,000 in specie for the Government from New-York, under escort of the Fifty-second U. S. Cavalry, under command of Capt. HOFFMAN. The Treasury has now ample means in specie for all its necessities. They have this morning between two and three millions in the vaults. There are offers of loans to any extent, already exceeding fifty millions, nearly all at par, and some fully up. The agent informs me that the whole line of the military route from Washington, *viâ* Annapolis and Perryville, bears a decidedly warlike aspect,—the railroad cars and transport vessels in either direction, filled with soldiers. The lines of road as far as Wilmington, Del., exhibit a continuous succession of military encampments. Travelers by the route assert that nowhere can they escape the sight of military movements and displays, and the hearing of the tattoo of the drum.

Nineteen regiments, in addition to those previously ordered, are ordered forward, and are *en route* for the Relay Camp and Washington. Gen. PATTERSON has advanced the occupancy of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road as far as Bush River, where a detachment of the Philadelphia City Guards protect the reconstruction of the burnt bridges. Gen. PATTERSON's command exceeds fifteen thousand men, fully equipped, who are advancing by four routes, *viâ* Perryville and Annapolis, by the Philadelphia and Baltimore road, by the Northern Central road from Harrisburgh, and by the Chambersburgh, Hagerstown and Frederick road. The three latter routes converge at Baltimore, but the military route avoids the necessity of transportation through Baltimore, and munitions, etc., will, for the most part, come by that route, as the cheapest and most convenient at present.

Gen. BUTLER has ordered daily practice of artillery on the Heights around the Relay House. Their gunnery is highly complimented by officers of the regular Army who have witnessed it.

There was a grand concert at the Navy-yard this P. M., continuing from three to five P. M., by Dodworth's Concert Band, connected with the Seventy-first New-York Regiment. The concert was given by the officers in command. The President and his family, Gen. SCOTT, the members of the Cabinet, Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, Col. MANSFIELD, Major ANDERSON, Gov. SPRAGUE, and many officers of the several regiments being present. The concert was given on the Green, and was a very brilliant affairs.

A salute of thirty-four guns was fired in honor of the President and the flag. The Seventy-first escorted him home with a full parade band.

I am informed by members of the household that Mrs. LINCOLN will not make her contemplated visit to New-York before the last of May or the first of June.

There was much excitement during the night, owing to the unhappy occurrences of the previous evening, which culminated this morning in a fire, which broke out in the small hotel adjoining Willard's, raging furiously, and threatening the destruction of Willard's. Col. ELLSWORTH ordered one hundred Zouaves to assist in extinguishing it. The order was followed by nearly the whole Regiment jumping from the windows of the Capitol and scaling the fences. They could not enter the engine houses, and broke down the doors, taking out the machines, and reached the spot before the city firemen were awake. They worked like heroes, performing wonderful feats of agility and bravery. They formed pyramids on each other's shoulders, climbing into windows, scaling lightning-rods, and succeeded in two hours in saving the whole structure. WILLARD treated them handsomely, and says that without them everything would have been lost. This has made the regiment very popular among the citizens They destroyed nothing unnecessarily, and nothing is missing of all the great mass of property moved into the streets, which they guarded. For want of a ladder, two Zouaves held another down from the eaves, while he, with his head down, played water into the burning buiding.

The President and Gen. SCOTT visited the Fifty-ninth Regiment at Georgetown. They reviewed the troops, and made some congratulatory remarks to them. Their presence was greeted by loud cheers from the Regiment. One of the officers informs me that they expect to be ordered in a day or two to some other post—either the Relay House or Alexandria.

The Rhode Island troops were informed this morning that they may be ordered to a new post. I have it from a well authenticated source that Alexandria or Georgetown Heights is the contemplated point. The whole body of Rhode Island Infantry, with the Light Artillery attached, expect to be sent within the next forty-eight hours to take possession of one of these points. For this special purpose they are the best force in the field. Owing to the fact that Gov. SPRAGUE was informed that the Rhode Island forces might soon be moved South, he has postponed his visit home for the present, and only went as far as Annapolis.

The War Department accepted in all twenty-five hundred head beef cattle and five hundred horses. They will accept twenty-five hundred beef additional and one thousand horses. The horses are wanted for the cavalry and artillery. Bids are coming in, but will not run so high as those accepted, the necessities not being so great.

I visited the Relay Camp to-day. They have twenty-six hundred men there. Major COOK, commanding the brigade of Boston Light Artillery, has posted a battery commanding the gorge leading to the Relay House by the Baltimore and Ohio Road; another on the heights commanding the road from Baltimore to the Relay, and another detached battery on the heights commanding the whole position. The Massachusetts Sixth has been stationed about in the houses. Tents arrived to-day, and they go into camp to-morrow. The men are all well, and in fine spirits.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9—6 P. M.

The Zouaves have been, by permission, exercising with the fire engines nearly all day. They have had much amusement in ringing the bells and getting up false alarms; then racing with the engines up and down the avenue. This is their last day in the city. They go into camp to-morrow, where the regulations, exercises, drills, etc., will be very strict. The Adjutant arrived this evening from New-York. He is a West Point Cadet. The camp is to be called "Camp Lincoln."

The President and Cabinet to-day gave a grand reception levée to all the commissioned officers of the militia, navy, and regular army, now here. It was a most brilliant affair,—nearly all the diplomats and a great concourse of ladies being present. It was said to be the most brilliant display of the kind which has occurred in many years.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE arrived this morning. He describes the state of feeling in the North as wildly enthusiastic for the Government, and that the feeling is increasing.

New-Hampshire is ready now to respond with two full regiments, and will supply more, fully equipped and provisioned, if necessary.

The War Department to-day sent a large amount of money to Col. LEFFERTS for some secret purpose.

Five hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated for the purchase of a park of artillery horses and equipments.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9.

A great urgency has been applied to the Secretary of State to induce his consent to publish his instruction to Mr. ADAMS, United States Minister at London, but he declined.

The recently published letter to Mr. DAYTON is well understood to be an index to the entire European Correspondence. The temper, spirit and purpose have been the same in all cases from the beginning of the Administration.

It is understood that the Government had received from Mr. DALLAS, Minister at London, an account of his interview with Her Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and on these the instructions to Mr. ADAMS are predicated.

The result of careful inquiry justifies the assertion that there is no indication or prospect of the recognition of the Confederate States by any of the Foreign Powers, against the protest of the Administration.

Mr. PRESTON's next dispatch from Spain, in reply to a demand for explanations relative to San Domingo, and also about the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, are looked for with much interest.

Mr. PRESTON, although a Kentuckian, is loyal, and is understood to be acting in such a manner as to meet the approbation of the Administration.

All the foreign ministers are anxiously making inquiries daily about the application of the blockade, but not a word of complaint has been uttered by any of them.

Hundreds of ladies of various parts of the country, evidently as appears from their letters, of character and refinement, and actuated by motives of charity and patriotism, have offered their services to the War Department, as nurses, etc. Those of a number of them have been accepted.

It may be of interest to such volunteers to learn that letters on this subject are referred to Acting Gen. WOOL, who will direct the proper answers.

Col. ELLSWORTH's Zouaves will to-morrow encamp on the Government Insane Asylum Heights, overlooking the Potomac.

The popular commander speaks in commendation of their general conduct and improved discipline. Not more than six or ten of the entire number have been deemed unworthy of the soldierly association.

The President has confirmed on Cols. THOMAS and MANSFIELD, the brevet title of Brigadier-General. The former is Adjutant-General and the latter Commandant of the Military Dépôt of Washington.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 9.

Two more regiments of Union Home Guards, under command of Colonels JOHN MCNEAL and B. GRATZ BROWN, numbering 2,100, were yesterday sworn into the United States service and furnished with arms.

Troops from the southwest border have arrived, and taken up quarters at Camp Jackson. Recruiting is going on to a considerable extent, and several companies are expected from adjoining counties.

A joint resolution to suspend the apportionment of the State school money for the present year passed the State Senate yesterday.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to arm the State, but before it was read the Senate went into secret session.

The House has been in secret session all day.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Republican* says that large bodies of troops are stationed at Hopsfield, Arkansas, opposite Memphis, and at Camp Rector, five miles above; that a company of Sappers and Miners are throwing up fortifications at Camp Harris, six miles above Memphis, on the Tennessee side, and that Memphis is turned into a camp, everybody there belonging to some military organization.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steamship *Matanzas* yesterday left Pier No. 4, North River, at 5 P. M. for Washington, with 2,500 barrels provisions and 60 men of the Seventh Regiment as escort. Several of the Seventy-first that remained behind, will go by this steamer. The steamer *Delaware*, JOHNSON, left at 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, with provisions and 15 cannon, weighing three tons each, for the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The steamer *P. T. Hart* also sailed with provisions for the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The Second Regiment, encamped on the Battery, will positively leave on Saturday by steamer; they are thoroughly equipped except 600 overcoats.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 9.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the steamer *Maryland*, with other transports, arrived with 1,300 troops, from Perryville. They consisted of five companies of the Third Infantry, regulars, Major SHEPHERD, 420 men; one company of SHERMAN's Battery of Light Artillery, with 6 pieces of cannon and 70 horses, under Major SHERMAN; and the First Regiment, ten companies, of Pennsylvania Artillery, Col. PATTERSON, armed with muskets, and numbering 800 men.

They were landed at Locust Point, one of the termini of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, within half a mile of Fort McHenry, and there transferred on board of two trains of cars, which departed immediately for—it is said—Washington.

Two hundred men were left to take charge of the horses, provisions and baggage, and these were to be forwarded at a later hour. The Mayor and Police Commissioners, with two hundred police, crossed in a ferry-boat to Locust Point, and were present at the debarkation.

The *Harriet Lane* stood off the point with her ports open.

The transfer to the cars was accomplished without difficulty, and there was no excitement other than that which proceeded from the curiosity of the people to witness the proceedings.

The track from Locust Point skirts the lower part of the City, and joins the main stem near Camden Station.

This afternoon WASHINGTON GOODRICH and WILLIAM H. QUINCY, two prominent rioters, left for Virginia with fifty-five men in the Norfolk boat. Eighty left on Tuesday by the cars for Harper's Ferry. BRADLY T. JOHNSON, of Frederick, also left for Harper's Ferry with fifty-five of his men.

This morning the operators on the telegraph line, located on the Northern Central Road, were dismissed, and others acting under the Government were placed in charge.

The repairs on all the bridges are completed, except the iron bridge at the Northern Relay House, and one between Cockeysville and Ashland. These were expected to be finished to-night, and a train is announced to leave Harrisburgh for Baltimore tomorrow.

No definite information can be obtained here of the intentions of the military authorities in Pennsylvania, though it is believed that troops will at once move towards the City. The road will be controlled by Government officials.

A gentleman who came by the Turnpike from Havre de Grace yesterday, stated that the repairs on the Bush River Bridge had hardly been commenced.

Several British vessels consigned to Norfolk are in this port waiting orders, being prevented from entering Norfolk by reason of the blockade.

Capt. ROBINSON, late Commandant at Fort McHenry, has been ordered to Detroit to receive recruits.

E. F.

VIRGINIA TROOPS ON MARYLAND SOIL.

HARRISBURGH, Thurday, May 9.

An officer from the Chambersburgh Camp brings the intelligence that on Tuesday morning the Virginians seized the heights upon the Maryland side of the Potomac, and are engaged in fortifying them. A number of secession troops, bordering upon 6,000, were there, and were to be increased by the arrival of 1,200 Kentuckians.

Four companies of cavalry which marched from Carlisle Barracks on Monday, passed unmolested through Maryland, and have reached Gen. SCOTT's lines.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., Thursday, May 9, }
Via Chambersburg. }

Some four hundred troops, with baggage, encamped about eight miles east of this place, last night, and left early this morning for Washington. Some six hundred more are on the way.

The notorious BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, with twenty-four of his men, who figured in the Baltimore mob, left here before daylight this morning, for Virginia.

Several secession families left, yesterday, for the South.

The Home Guard was under arms all night.

Sixty-five of the Baltimore ruffians passed through here, this morning, on the way to Harper's Ferry. They were an awful looking set, badly clothed, and their appearance denoted a long and weary march.

Several families from Virginia passed to-day.

E. F. U.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

FREDERICK, Thursday, May 9.

Two companies of volunteers for the Secession Army, from Baltimore, to the aggregate of sixty-five men, passed through here about 10 o'clock this morning, on their way to Virginia. They were under the command of Captains WELLMORE and PRICE, and unarmed. They stopped at Liberty last night, and their approach created much alarm here. The "Home Guard" were under arms all night, protecting property.

They marched through the city protected by Gen SHRIVER and the Sheriff.

The appearance of the men caused deep excitement, but there was no outbreak on their way, their worn and battered condition exciting ridicule rather than indignation.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 9.

BRADLEY JOHNSON, a prominent Secessionist, has left Frederick with some eight men, supposed for Harper's Ferry.

A considerable number have left this city in companies, going across the country in the direction of Harper's Ferry. It is said that not less than three hundred have gone from this city.

PATRIOTIC FAST DAY IN WHEELING.

WHEELING, Thursday, May 9.

To-day was strictly observed as a Fast day here. Patriotic sermons were delivered in nine out of the twelve churches. The Methodist Church pulpit was decorated with the Stars and Stripes. Rev. Mr SMITH delivered an address worthy of BEECHER. He said he would hold no fellowship with traitors. If there was a Secessionist in his congregation he wanted him to leave. Other ministers prayed that the rebels might be subdued or wiped from the face of the earth.

One company was sworn into the United States service to-day; some others will be to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, May 9.

The House has passed, by an unanimous vote, the bill creating the $300,000 loan. It raises fifteen regiments beyond both requisitions of the Federal Government, making a total of fifty-five regiments.

Ninety-two members of the House, out of one hundred, were present.

An act for the immediate relief of volunteers now in service, and to pay the bills contracted before the Quartermaster's Department was organized, was passed by both Houses to-day, and signed by the Governor.

A gentleman sent from this State telegraphs that he will be at Harrisburgh at 3 o'clock to-morrow. He has visited South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky. He reports 25,000 troops within a radius of fifty miles from Richmond. There were about 15,000 troops in Tennessee and Kentucky, whose supposed destination was Cairo.

A fine looking company arrived to-day from Clearfield County. A son of the Governor is a Lieutenant in the company.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, May 9.

Congress to-day has been spent mostly in secret session, but it is understood that its attention was engaged in perfecting arrangements for a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, and placing the Southern Confederacy in the best possible condition of defence.

It is also understood, contrary to what was supposed, that the Confederacy has the control of sufficient arms, ordinance and ammunition, of every description, to put into the field 150,000 men for one year's campaign.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Thursday, May 9.

The House yesterday, by a vote of 76 to 7, passed a resolution asking the Governor to communicate the names of the agents employed to purchase arms; the amount, character and number of arms purchased, and if received, what disposition has been made of them.

In the Senate, Mr. SIMPSON introduced a resolution, which lies over, that the Governor be requested to issue a proclamation forthwith, prohibiting the passage of armed men from Tennessee or elsewhere through Kentucky for the purpose of attacking Cairo.

MOVEMENTS OF STATE VOLUNTEERS.

AUBURN, Thursday, May 9.

Three companies of volunteers left this city at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Elmira. They were under command of Captains STEWART, AMNON and GILES. A large crowd of citizens turned out to see them off. They were escorted to the dépôt by the Old Guard and Willard Guard. They left in excellent spirits, and with the hope of soon being engaged in active service. Captain STEVENS' company leaves to-morrow, making the eighth company sent from this County.

LATEST REPORTS FROM TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9.

New Orleans papers of Saturday have been received.

It is stated that a letter has been received from the Indian Nation, giving assurances of the kind reception which the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Seminoles and Creeks, gave the Commissioners appointed to visit them by the Texas State Convention. The tribes are slaveholders and favor secession and the Southern Confederacy.

The Cherokees have cleared out all the Abolition emissaries among them. All the other tribes were to hold a general council on the 8th of April.

The schooner *Twilight*, in the employment of the Federal Government, about proceeding under orders to the fort at Tortugas, was seized at Atansas, Texas, and is to be put in service in the waters of Motagorda Bay.

Gov. VIDAURI writes from Monterey, 24th ult., to the San Antonio *Herald*, that his portion of the country has suffered as much as Texas from the depredations of the Lipans and the Mescalara Indians. He disclaims energetically the imputation that Mexico has had anything to do with their recent atrocities towards Texas, and seems to think that parties in Texas are preparing to invade his territory. He hopes that such is not the case, but says he will defend his country if it is invaded.

The prospect for crops is universally spoken of as better than has been known before for many years.

THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

GREENPORT, L. I., Thursday, May 9.

The frigate *Constitution* passed through Long Island Sound yesterday, towed by a steamboat. As she passed Orient she saluted the flag, and the salute was returned. It is reported here that she was on her way to Montauk to search for a suspicious vessel.

THE NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, May 9.

The New-York National Zouaves, Col. MCCHESNEY, arrived here yesterday, P. M. The men appear to be in the highest of spirits and very orderly and quite comfortably quartered.

TROOPS FROM CONNECTICUT.

The *Bienville* and *Cahawba* steamships left here, Wednesday evening, for New-Haven. They are going to transport horses, cattle, provisions and sixteen hundred Connecticut troops to Washington.

A CANADIAN STEAMER PURCHASED BY GOVERNMENT.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, May 9.

The steamer *Peerless* has been sold to the United States Government for war purposes, and is now being put in running order here. She is to be delivered in New-York, and will leave next week under British colors *viâ* Quebec and Halifax. She is an iron steamer of light draft, built after the best British models. Price $40,000.

UNION MEETING IN ROXBURY, MASS.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 9.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Roxbury, last evening, to collect funds for the benefit of the families of Roxbury volunteers who have enlisted for the war. EDWARD EVERETT and A. H. RICE made patriotic and eloquent addresses. A large sum was contributed.

BEARER OF DISPATCHES.

Major TOWNSEND, Aid to Gen. SANDFORD, left, yesterday morning, for Washington, bearing dispatches to the Secretary of War and Gen. SCOTT.

A NEW AID-DE-CAMP.

Capt. SCHUYLER HAMILTON has been reappointed Aid to Gen. SCOTT.

MORE SOUTHERN BRUTALITY.

There seems to be no limit to the infamous outrages of which the traitors at the South are capable. We heard yesterday of another shocking illustration of the treatment to which men from the North are exposed in Southern cities.

Mr. CHARLES C. WELDEN, who was for some time Deputy Collector, went to Savannah about a year ago with his family, and engaged in business as a Custom-house broker. A few weeks since he went with his wife to Montgomery, leaving at home his two sons, CHARLES and LIONEL, the former 21 and the latter about 18, together with two or three smaller children. Soon after his departure the two boys were called upon to enlist in the secession army. They evaded the requisition from day to day, until, finally, finding there was no escape, CHARLES, the eldest, escaped secretly from the City, and came North by way of Memphis and Cairo, arriving here on Tuesday.

On Wednesday a letter was received here from his father, still at Montgomery, stating that a body of men called on LIONEL to impress him, and on his resisting, they *killed* him on the spot. The details of this barbarous brutality will, of course, never be known.

CHARLES and another brother in this City have joined the Thirteenth Regiment. They have private wrongs to redress, as well as public outrages to punish.

FROM TEXAS—GEN. HOUSTON.

NUECES, Texas, Friday, April 19, 1861.

You did well to contradict the rumor that AMPUDIA was advancing on Texas with threats and a large army. There is ten times the danger that the "Secession Rangers" will invade Mexico that there is of any invasion from them, and this the Government needs to watch strictly. AMPUDIA is opposite Laredo, with 700 men, simply watching the borders, with no more intention of an invasion than you have of invading Canada.

There is too much reliance placed on Gen. HOUSTON, and too much made of his position against the Convention. He has opposed them in some manly words, for which give him due credit; but he is not a reliable Union man. He acknowledges the right as well as the fact of secession; he advocates the extension of Texas, the enlargement of her territory, and the full sway of Slavery. He opposes joining the Confederacy, and to sum up all, it may be said he wants to be Chief of a new Republic, and he wants it small enough so he can be. If he had been favored for President of the United States, he would have been a full Union man. He was not. Now he wants the next best *available* thing. His moral status is gone.

Yours truly, H. T.

AFFAIRS AT FORT MONROE.

ANOTHER CUMMINGS' POINT BATTERY—THE STEAMERS YORKTOWN AND JAMESTOWN READY FOR SEA, AND INTENDING TO RUN THE BLOCKADE, ETC.

Surgeon MCDERMOTT, of the United States Army, and bearer of important dispatches, arrived here on board of the British screw-steamer *Kedar* yesterday forenoon from Annapolis, *viâ* Fort Monroe, where the steamer stopped on Tuesday to receive on board the wives and daughters of the officers at that post and the other women heretofore connected with the garrison. Twelve prisoners, who were arrested for various crimes, belonging to the different regiments, but mostly from the Twelfth, together with thirty-nine sick, came on in his charge. One of the prisoners was sent after by a steamer after they had left the port, and he was delivered to the United States authorities. The sick have been properly cared for, and the petty thieves and rogues who have disgraced their respective commands will be dismissed. The invalids were mostly from the Eighth Regiment, now stationed at the Relay House.

Sergeant MCDERMOTT spent the night of Tuesday within Fort Monroe, and reports the garrison there in the best of health and spirits, and the fortress as impregnable against all attack. A report was brought to Com. PENDERGAST, on board the *Cumberland*, that the stolen steamers *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* were all ready for sea, having been thoroughly protected around the water-line by iron plates. They were also heavily armed, and intended to avail themselves of the first dark night to run the blockade and get outside. They hoped to capture the steamer *Monticello*, now guarding the James River, and use her for the purpose of taking the *Quaker City* and others of the blockading fleet. The Commodore, however, was keeping a bright look-out for these piratical craft, and as the *Cumberland* lies directly in the channel, south of Old Point, the night will have to be *very* dark to permit their escape.

The *Minnesota*, from Boston, was reported to be off the Capes when the *Kedar* came out. Should she have arrived, her position, it was supposed, would be to guard the passage by the east side of the Rip Raps, where, it is believed, steamers of not greater draft than the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* might pass through at high tide.

The steam-tug *Yankee*, of two guns, was sent to reconnoitre near the mouth of the James River, and was fired at from Cummings' Point, *where the Secessionists have a heavy battery planted*. The shell passed over the steamer, and she immediately sought shelter under the guns of the *Cumberland*.

This Cummings' Point Battery is on the James River side, southwest from the Fort, and at a distance of only five miles. The tents of the secession forces now line the whole bank of the River, and can be distinctly seen from the ramparts of Fort Monroe. They have 68-pounder guns in their Battery, and appear to be constantly strenghening their position.

Commandant DIMMICK is strenghtening the land side of Monroe, by mounting 10-inch Columbiads *en barbette*, which are to be protected by sandbag entrenchments. They were filling the bags in large numbers on Tuesday. About one hundred men were at work in the forge shop, preparing for mounting guns. It requires 300 men to do guard duty at once, the Fort being about one mile in circumference. A very large garrison is, therefore, necessary to properly mount guard and relieve. The ditch around the land-side is 75 feet wide, and at high tide contains ten feet of water.

The narrow neck of land which connects the fort with the village of Hampton is to be cut through, so as to allow the tide to have a natural channel way. This will add materially to the natural defences of the place. The secession flag waves over Hampton, in plain sight of the United States garrison, and a strong cavalry guard of Virginians confronts the United States pickets at the drawbridge. They are literally face to face with each other.

The *Quaker City* is doing good service, is very lively—overtaking everything she sees. Some thirty small craft have been seized, and are lying under the guns of the fort. Capt. MILES, of the schooner lately captured with gun carriages aboard, is a prisoner on the *Cumberland*.

The big gun "Bomain," formerly called the "Floyd" is mounted to sweep the Bay. It weighs 25 tons, takes forty pounds of powder to the charge, and throws a shot or shell five miles.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The United States troops that left here on Wednesday, arrived at Washington yesterday morning, and were reported ready for the field to the War Department. Although temporarily quartered in the National Capital, they are still under marching orders, and could be moved at an hour's notice.

Affairs at the Boston Navy-yard are unusually brisk. The *Colorado* was, on Thursday, hauled into the wharf where the *Minnesota* was fitted out. The *Mississippi* will be reported ready for sea to day, and may go in commission to-morrow. The sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, late of the African fleet, will be taken out of the Dry Dock on Monday and rigged. The *Bainbridge* was yesterday reported ready for sea to the Navy Department, and will probably join the blockade fleet next week. She will be commanded by Lieut. BRASHER, of New-York. The recruiting office in Portland-street has sent several good sailors to the Navy-yard. The chartered crafts preparing for sea are nearly finished.

At Philadelphia, the *Jamestown* and *St. Lawrence* progress rapidly. These vessels, it is thought, are not intended for service on the home station. A Board to examine the qualifications of some new officials appointed in the Navy-yard, is in session. Commander GOLDSBOROUGH is detailed for the *Union*, and Lieut. JANSTER. Sixteen guns were yesterday dispatched from Brooklyn, to constitute a part of the *Jamestown's* armament.

The United States transports, *Huntsville* and *Dawn*, were put in commission, yesterday, and had crews put on board from the receiving-ship *North Carolina*. They are both bound for the rendezvous of the blockade fleet, and have formidable armaments for vessels of their size. The *Wabash*, *Savannah*, *Potomac* and *Roanoke* are approaching completion. Funds to pay off the laborers, were received last evening, and will be disbursed to-day or to-morrow.

A detachment of United States recruits, from Rochester, arrived in town yesterday, and were immediately sent over to Governor's Island, where they will be told off into companies and drilled. The number of enlistments recorded daily at present for the regular army, are not sufficient to supply its current wants. Col. SMITH superintends the exercises of the men, and has increased the drilling hours. The Fort Sumter soldiers are now the only garrison of Fort Hamilton, except one short company of artillery.

The *Huntsville* and *Dawn* did not sail yesterday, as was expected, but will depart to-day, to take their place in the blockading squadron.

Surgeon WILLIAMSON is ordered to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, *vice* Surgeon JACKSON, ordered to the *Wabash*.

RAILROAD IRON FOR GUN-BOATS.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, May 8, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been expecting each day since the trial of the "floating battery" at Charleston to see in the columns of your paper a suggestion of the feasibility of covering the hulls of gun boats, &c., for the space of *at least* three feet above and one foot below the water-lines of such vessels with heavy T railroad iron, *running* precisely parallel with the water-line, so as not materially to impede the vessel's sailing qualities in smooth water. What would be lost in *speed*, would be made up a hundred fold in *safety*.

Would not such a "coating" for the *whole* vessel be stronger, lighter and less expensive than the one which you propose in this morning's TIMES? Another advantage is, that the railroad iron can be had in any quantities *immediately*.

C.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Effect of the Loss of Fort Sumter in Europe.

DECLINE OF THE STOCK MARKET.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The Royal mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, from Liverpool at 10 A. M. on the 27th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, reached here yesterday afternoon.

The *Nova Scotian* arrived at Londonderry on the afternoon of the 25th, and reached Liverpool on the morning of the 26th, at about 10 o'clock.

The *New-York* arrived at Southampton night of the 25th, and the *Kangaroo* at Queenstown at noon on the 26th ult.

The news is of striking interest.

THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN ENGLAND.

The *New-York*, which sailed from New-York on the 14th ult., carried out to Europe the intelligence of the attack upon and reduction of Fort Sumter. The news created a great sensation in England, and farther intelligence was awaited with great eagerness.

The *Times* considers the affair at Fort Sumter as inexplicable, and remarks that many a difficulty at a bar has cost more bloodshed.

The *Daily News* says that the Secessionists having destroyed the greatness of Unity and the prosperity of their country, it only remained for them to destroy its peace, and this was an easy matter.

The Liverpool papers join in deploring the event, and also in the belief that the Government would not be disposed to urge the quarrel further, but hasten to frame some accommodation.

The Manchester *Guardian*, speaking in the interest of the cotton spinners, always anxious to conciliate the South, casts the responsibility of the affair upon the President. To use its own language:

"*It will easily be made to appear that the Southerners have only taken up the sword when appeal to it was made inevitable, and that, with scarcely any bloodshed, they have inflicted on the United States a conspicuous reverse.* In regard both to the moral attractions of their cause, and to their prospects of ultimate success, it may fairly be inferred that they will have been raised in estimation by these events. It is ominous that we already hear that the news of the attack on Fort Sumter was received with rejoicing at Baltimore, as well as at Mobile. That any step on the part of the Government at Washington tending to precipitate a collision was likely to lose it the lukewarm affections of Virginia has long been notorious. If this feeling exist, as reported, there is much danger that the rupture of the Union will spread far beyond the point at which very recently it was thought to have been arrested. Perhaps the best thing to be hoped is, that the manifestation of popular feeling may go on so fast as to diminish the chances of a wasting civil war with which the North American continent is threatened."

WILLMER & SMITH's *European Times*, with opinions biased in some measure by the same influences, observes:

"Having fared so badly in South Carolina, President LINCOLN will doubtless pause before he proceeds further in the same direction. Indeed, he is likely to have work on his hands at home, for a belief prevailed that the Southern forces would make an attack upon Washington; but their anger, in all probability, has been appeased by the possession of the Federal fort in Charleston harbor, which has thus been secured under circumstances more favorable than could have been anticipated. Both the opposing parties have done enough to redeem their pledges. *The spirit of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address has been vindicated by his attempt, however unsuccessful, to relieve Fort Sumter, and the earnestness of the South in the course on which it has entered is seen in its determination to subdue and seize the fort which has been an eyesore since the commencement of these troubles.* When it was announced that civil war had actually broken out between the North and South, a shudder ran through every frame: and *if, as we hope, the next arrival brings the consolatory tidings that it began and ended at Charleston, a feeling of intense pleasure will be felt in England and throughout Europe.*

VOICE OF THE LONDON PRESS.

From the London Saturday Review.

The attack on Fort Sumter may be explained by the strong interest of the seceding States in provoking a collision. Although the officer in command seems to have sustained the honor of his flag, the result of the struggle could not have been doubtful. The Government of Washington must have foreseen the occurrence, and it has throughout preserved the secret of its intentions with unusual firmness. The telegraphs and the newspaper correspondents have become so far aware of the change as to diversify their positive statements with occasional confessions of ignorance. A small force has been dispatched southward, but it has for some time been understood that the Cabinet had abandoned all intention of relieving Major ANDERSON in Fort Sumter. The remaining alternatives were the occupation of the posts on the islands of the Southern coast, and the more formidable enterprise of reinforcing Gen. HOUSTON in Texas. In the absence of information, *it may be safely assumed that Mr. Lincoln had never any intention of commencing hostilities, though it might be prudent to take up positions which might be serviceable in the event of a collision, while they would have a tendency to exercise a favorable influence on negotiation,* Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS has probably a defensive force greatly superior to any army of which the Northern States could dispose for purposes of invasion. On the other hand, he cannot hope to command the sea, and he must be well aware that Foreign Powers will not be hasty to quarrel, on the subject of blockade, with the United States.

The other Federal posts in the South will probably share the fate of Fort Sumter. Both the principal parties in the dispute are, with good reason, chiefly anxious to secure the support of the wavering Border States. Virginia and Kentucky can only be kept in the Union by pacific and conciliatory measures; and therefore Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD had every reason for postponing a collision as long as possible. Mr. DAVIS may perhaps have hoped to effect his object by a precisely opposite course. When blood has once been shed, alliances are determined by the preponderance of interests and sympathies, and not by a judicial estimate of the merits of the ultimate quarrel. Slave States, since the struggle has begun, will not desire to be at war with the supporters of their own institutions. In ordinary times, it would be highly inconvenient to Border slaveholders to live in the neighborhood of an imaginary frontier with free institutions beyond it, and without a Fugitive Slave law; but if it is necessary to break with either party, Virginia, as a slave-breeding country, can no more dispense with the cotton districts than the Lincolnshire horse-dealer could do without a market in London. *It was, therefore, the interest of the South, and not of the North, to bring about a state of affairs in which neutrals will be compelled to choose their side.* For this purpose, it may have been worth while to accept the responsibility of being both really and apparently in the wrong. Another motive for a rupture may have been furnished by the existence of the minority which, according to the sanguine belief of Northern politicians, is inclined to revoke the act of secession. *Mr. Jefferson Davis and his colleagues are themselves undoubtedly in earnest, and they must be well aware that a war would at once suppress all difference of opinion.*

From the London Spectator.

The prospect of the future is dark and lowering. The North has men, and what is more, money. In England sufficient account has never yet been taken of *the vast strength which the North has in reserve—its free spirit, liable to be roused to fanaticism.* Once thoroughly roused, the North will act with all the energy of the Anglo-Saxon race, and it is difficult to conceive the defeat of 19,000,000 of free people by the comparatively small white population of the South. On the other hand, there is a fanaticism also in the South. There is plenty of material for armies in the "mean whites," and plenty of soldiership as well as statesmanship in the slave-owning, slave-glorifying aristocracy. Money may be the weak point in the Southern armor, but they have even got money for present needs. *The relative power of the two sections at the outset would be unequal, for the South has larger forces at its immediate disposal.* As the Northern attempt to relieve Fort Sumter has roused the South, so we believe there are two acts which the South might do which would rouse Northern fanaticism. One is to close the Mississippi, or exercise sovereign rights thereon, impeding free transit; and the next is the reported scheme of marching on Washington. In any case, "the Great Republic is gone." There can never more be one United States of America, and the chance is that out of the coming strife several Confederacies will arise. The tendency to split off from the centre has gone on without cessation since Washington's death; now, one whole group of States have broken utterly the Federal ties. Why should the process not go on?

From the London Times, April 27.

Nature, or something that stands in its stead, is still strong in the Americans. They fight "willing, but with unwilling minds." They lift the hand to strike, they wing the instrument of death, but a mysterious power averts the stroke, or blunts the edge, or deadens the blow. Are they in earnest, or are they playing at war, or dreaming that they strike, and still strike not? It sounds more like a dangerous game than a sad reality. Seven batteries breached and bombarded Fort Sumter for forty hours, burnt down its barracks, blew up several magazines, threw shells into it innumerable, and did a vast show destruction. The fort replied with like spirit. At length it surrendered, the garrison marched out prisoners of war, and it was then found that not a man was killed or an officer wounded on either side. Many a "difficulty" at a bar has cost more bloodshed. Was this a preconcerted feat of conjuring? Were the rival Presidents saluting one another in harmless fireworks to amuse the groundlings? The whole affair is utterly inexplicable. It sounds like the battles when the coat of mail had come to its perfection, and when the only casualty, after a day's hard fighting, was a case of suffocation and a few bruises. Odin's heroes as they renew their daily warfare are really wounded, though their wounds are quickly healed. This is sparring with boxing-gloves—not the loaded cæstus of modern warfare. It is a mere spectacle. The population and even the ladies of Charleston poured forth to see the sight. Ten thousand soldiers lined the works, watching the sport and contributing their share. Our own Cockneys have seen as much, and done as much, at Cremorne, or the Surrey Gardens, not more unscathed, and, let us hope, in not more pacific mood. But, perhaps, this is only the interchange of courtesies which in olden times preceded real war. The result is utterly different from all we are accustomed to hear of the Americans. There, "a word and a blow" has been the rule. In this case, the blow, when it does at last come, falls like snow and lights as gently as thistle-down. Surely it cannot be a "cross?" If it be, half the Old Union is in the conspiracy, for all are arming and rushing to war as if they expected serious work.

What next? An attempt to recapture Fort Sumter? A contest for Fort Pickens? A struggle for the Capitol? A diversion in Texas? A renewal of negotiations? No one knows, and, what is worse, no one credits President Lincoln for any plan. We can only compare the two sides, and strike a balance. In the North there is an army and a navy, and money, and a more numerous white population, without, too, the incubus of Slavery. There is also the tradition of the Union, the Capitol, and the successor of Washington. Modern warfare cannot go on without money, and the Northern States can more easily raise and spend a hundred millions of dollars a year than the Southern can raise ten millions. All that is outside, and material, is in favor of the North. It has the preponderance of everything that can be counted, measured and weighed; that can be bought and sold; that can be entered in ledgers and put on a balance-sheet. It has the manufactories, the building yards, the dock yards,—the whole apparatus of national wealth and strength. It has the money market, and it borrows more easily than the South, where, however, political zeal sustains a fictitious credit. So in the North we read of numerous gatherings of State forces—of many steamers chartered, stripped of their finery, filled with soldiers, food, and ammunition, and steaming southward. So much for the North. In the South, on the contrary, there is little or nothing but that which often becomes the counterbalance to everything else. There are the men of action, who can combine, conspire, keep the secret, have a plan, and carry it out without wavering or flinching. The politicians at Washington have been vacillating between peace and war, between compromise and resistance. In the South there has been one steady, uninterrupted progress towards secession and war. To the very last, President Lincoln has been behindhand. His ships, sent to relieve Fort Sumter, only arrived in time to be distant spectators of the scene; they came, in fact, but to contribute to the glory of the captors, and to bring shame and distrust on themselves and their cause. If this is to be an omen of the result, the rich and unready North will be no match for the fiery forwardness of the South.

But long shots are very different from close quarters. A fight of batteries across a river, watched with telescopes, and quietly witnessed by a large population, affords little clue for the result of a battle, hand to hand, step by step, with revolvers, knives, and what not, round the very building of the Capitol. That appears to be the thing next apprehended, and President Lincoln has summoned to his aid all the miscellaneous local corps of the several Northern States that may choose to hear him. Strange that the spot once held so sacred and so carefully insulated from local or partial associations should become the object of the first civil war! That is, indeed, what we have come to. Many of us remember, not without a tingle of shame for our own country, the wanton attack of the British army on the Capitol, and the foolish injuries done there, destined to be more than avenged. This was but a souvenir of the old War of Independence. No British officer would have dared to insult the shrine of American union and liberty, had it not been felt that, besides the question then at issue, there was an account still to settle for the former war. Since the year 1813, there has been a generation of mutual respect—or even affection. That is all gone by. Other combatants gather round Washington. The War Minister of the Southern Confederacy publicly promises that the Secession flag shall float over the Capitol by the 1st of May. Any day it is expected that Virginia, whether by choice or necessity, will join the Secession, and then the sacred district of Columbia, which was to have been the common ground of the world's great brotherhood, will be the debateable border of a divided allegiance and a bloody quarrel. Meanwhile time brings round anniversaries which are celebrated as of yore, but with the feeling that they are now a solemn mockery. What are the Declaration of Independence, the Battle of Lexington, the Birthday of Clay and the other red-letter days in the American Calendar, now that the glorious fabric is itself in the dust, and the mountain made with hands shattered to pieces? It was but the other day, that all eyes were fixed on the capital of the Old World as the single object of interest, and the expected scene of the great events that were to mark the latter years of this century. Rome occupied the attention of all men. A hundred questions were asked, but all were of Rome. Will Rome be still a Capital? Will it be the head of a Confederation, or the Throne of a King, or the seat of a foreign Viceroy, or the See of a Universal Bishop, or the Senate of a National Republic? Before these questions could be answered, and while they are still asked, the Capital of the New World comes to the foreground, and is the object of much the same inquiries. The two cities of Rome and Washington are not so differently situated at this moment, nor are their prospects so different, as might be. For the present, indeed, we shall all think more of Washington than of Rome.

From the London Shipping Gazette, April 26.

We have at last the intelligence that hostilities have broken out between the Federal Government and the Southern States. Fort Sumter has fallen, after what is described as a gallant resistance on the part of Major Anderson and his force of forty hours' duration. But, singular enough—and fortunate as it is singular—during this protracted cannonade, in the course of which some 1,700 rounds of shot and shell were fired by both parties, not one single man was killed on either side, and it is doubtful whether any one has been wounded. This bloodless conclusion of the first encounter, taken in connection with the circumstances which preceded and followed it, seems to indicate that there is no very bitter or rancorous feeling on either side, and favors the hope that a good deal of the pent-up irritation of the Southerners has found vent in the first and comparatively harmless passage of arms. From the correspondence between General Beauregard and Major Anderson immediately before the forts opened fire, *it was quite obvious that bloodshed was not intended, and that the Commander of Fort Sumter, in resisting the demand to evacuate, stood simply on a point of honor, and, in returning the fire of the Secessionists, only desired to justify himself to his Government, and remove the impression which his passive conduct appears to have created at Washington.* We say all this is to be gathered from the correspondence in question, and derives confirmation from the fact that, immediately after Major Anderson hauled down his flag, he proceeded to Charleston, where he became the guest of General Beauregard. It is further observable that, although there were ships of war under the orders of the Federal Government in the offing, no attempt was made to relieve Fort Sumter, nor when the Commander commenced to reply to the Secessionists' fire. The excitement both at Charleston and at Washington is described as intense; but it would seem the feeling has not reached the occupants of the White House, who, and more especially the President, are said to be calm and composed. Neither has the news from the South, notwithstanding its gravity, produced anything like a panic at New-York. The stocks generally receded, it is true, but the Government Securities are reported to have been firmly held—*a fact in itself of sufficient significance, as indicating confidence in the proceedings of the Administration.* The suspension of business in Wall-street was the natural consequence of the report of the actual outbreak of hostilities, but the absence of anything approaching to a panic could not fail to be regarded as a proof that the mercantile community, at least do not regard civil war with all its horrors, as inevitable, or that the general interruption of trade is the necessary consequence of the existing state of things. Nevertheless, *notwithstanding the reluctance of the Federal Government to resort to hostilities, it is obvious that they are prepared to take a determined stand against the Secessionists, wherever the rights or property of the Union are attacked. It rests, therefore, with the Southern Convention to say whether they are disposed to listen to terms, or whether they are prepared to persevere in the course they have adopted, regardless of the consequences.*

EFFECT ON THE MARKETS.

THE MONEY AND STOCK MARKETS.

On Friday, the 26th, the funds were depressed by the commencement of hostilities at Charleston, but Consols finally closed at a reduction of barely ⅛ ₱ cent., the price being 91⅝@¾ for both money and account. On the 27th, afternoon, they closed at 91¾@91⅞ for money, and 91⅞@92 for account. In the discount market, and at the Bank, there was rather an increased demand for money, and there was less disposition to take even the best bills below 4½ ₱ cent. The decline in American Securities was general, but they closed with a tendency to recover. The following were the closing prices, on the 27th, of the following securities: Illinois Central Railroad, 31@30, discount; Erie Railroad stock, 23½@24½.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Saturday, April 27—A. M.

The *Brokers' Circular* says: "During the past week there has been a large demand, and although the market has been freely met by holders, the tendency each day has been to harden in price, but it is difficult to quote an advance of ⅛d. ₱ lb. since Friday last, except in the good stapled descriptions of American, which are very scarce." The sales of the week have been 80,070 bales, including 12,000 to speculators and 12,000 to exporters. The market to-day has been excited by the news of the hostilities at Charleston, and 20,000 bales were sold at an advance of ⅛d. ₱ lb., holders in some cases demanding ¼d. advance. One-half the above was taken by speculators and exporters. The official quotations, adopted before Friday's advance was established, are as follows:

Fair Orleans	8¼d.	Middling Orleans	7⅝d.
Fair Mobiles	8d.	Middling Mobiles	7 7-16d.
Fair Uplands	7⅞d.	Middling Upland	7⅜d.

Stock on hand 952,740 bales, of which 776,260 are American. Messrs. James Hewitt & Co., call the full advance of the week (including that of yesterday) 3-16d.@¼d. ₱ lb., and they quote as follows: Middling Orleans, 7⅝d.; Mobile, 7½d.@7⅝d.; Uplands, 7⅜d.@7½d.

Liverpool, Sunday, April 28.

The sales of Cotton, on Saturday, were 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were on speculation and for export. The market closed firm.

From the European Times.

Friday Evening, April 26, 1861.

The depressing influences noticed in our last review as affecting monetary and commercial transactions have continued since then. The Continental advices have not improved, and the American news received to-day of the collision between the United States and the Secessionists has created a profound feeling of grief in this country. Although, by previous arrivals from the Western Continent, such an unhappy event as the commencement of civil war in America was strongly foreshadowed, and deemed not improbable, the wish, father to the thought, was strong, that the threatened collision might be avoided. The effect of the Southampton steamer's distressing news on the market for British Securities was to cause a fall of ⅛ per cent. in consols, and in the share market of from ⅛ to ¼ per cent., and it can hardly be doubted that the trade of the manufacturing districts will be equally affected. The Liverpool Share market, to-day, was much excited by the American advices. Many holders withdrew their Cotton, and prices rose fully ⅛d. per lb.

From the Manchester Guardian, Friday Evening, April 26.

The announced commencement of civil war in America has produced a good deal of excitement in the Liverpool cotton market, the sales of to-day being telegraphed as 20,000 bales. Everybody notices, however, that prices, which have been stiffening ever since last Friday, are reported as only ⅛d. ₱ lb. higher than they were then.

THE NEWS AT MANCHESTER.

The news from America and its effect in Liverpool, and the improved accounts from China, caused producers yesterday to advance their rates or altogether to withdraw from the market. Buyers were loth to concede the advances, and the market was very quiet.

The telegram stating that blood had at length been shed in America caused great consternation at Manchester, and completely paralysed business on 'Change, even although the merchants and manufacturers declared that they would not believe the news until it was confirmed by later accounts. Should the war go on, if it has begun, the manufacturing districts will at once feel its baneful effects.

Much comment was made on the Exchange at the idea that Major Anderson did not surrender Fort Sumter until he had fired very hard forty hours without hurting the enemy.

If there is to be a real civil war in America, the *Guardian* says, merchants regard it as a reason for caution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 25th ult., the debate upon the Budget was resumed and continued at some length, without producing any result. The debate was finally adjourned till the 29th.

Lord John Russell, in reply to Mr. Griffith, said it was true that a body of troops of the Duke of Modena, numbering about 6,000, was under arms in the Venetian Territory, but not immediately upon the Italian frontier. He believed that they were not there as a menace, but as a protest on the part of the Emperor of Austria against acknowledging the transfer of the territories of the Archduke to the King of Italy. The Austrian Government had only recently assured Her Majesty's Government that there was no intent on on the part of that country to make any aggression upon the Italian territory.

In the House of Commons, on the 26th ult., Lord Palmerston, in reply to inquiries, said he feared there was but little doubt of Capt. Brabazon's death at the hands of the Chinese, but he promised every effort to clear up the mystery.

The treatment recently experienced in Prussia by a British subject, while traveling on a railway in that country, was debated, and the action of the Prussian Government was strongly denounced by Lord Palmerston and other speakers.

Lord Palmerston stated that Government had no information relating to the alleged design of the Pope to abdicate and to appoint Cardinal Wiseman to the Papacy during the interregnum that might follow. He did not believe the Pope had power to make any such arrangement.

The Speaker of the House of Commons was too unwell to attend to his duties.

The London *Observer* learns at the last moment that the Conservative leaders assembled at Lord Derby's have resolved upon a pitched battle and a regular party division before the week is out.

A prospectus has been issued of the Liverpool and New-Orleans Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of £200,000, in 4,000 shares of £50 each. This Company has for its object to start a line of steamers between Liverpool and New Orleans, as the most important port of the new Southern Confederation. The promoters state that it has long been a matter of surprise that such a line of steamships should not have been organized, and point to the fact that "New-Orleans is undoubtedly the point to which shipments of manufactured goods for the supply of the large and increasing markets on the Mississippi should be directed; it is also becoming the *entrepôt* for Texas, Mexico, and other districts on the Mexican Gulf." The secession of the Southern States, and the more liberal tariff of the South, they naturally put forward as forming inducements to a liberal patronage of the line when formed. It is said also, that in passing to and from New Orleans, smoother weather may be relied on than in traversing by the more northerly route.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, together with the stores on board of her, had been seized under the writ of execution which was issued at the instance of Mr. Scott Russell. It was nevertheless, still advertised that the ship would leave Milford for New York, on the 1st of May. The Company proposed raising £35,000, on six months' debentures, to pay off the present mortgage, and to deposit in Court the £18,000 awarded to Scott Russell. This deposit had been tendered in the Court of Common Pleas, subject to the final termination of the legal proceedings, in order that the ship might be released.

M. Du Chaillu, of New York, the great African traveler, had delivered a lecture in Liverpool, on the Gorilla Country.

Miss Shelden had again renewed her application for a rehearing of her case. The Judge said it was insulting to the Court to proceed in the manner the applicant had done. The case was ultimately adjourned till the 30th April.

FRANCE.

The London *Times* says it is stated as certain that the French occupation of Syria will cease on the 5th of June, as already agreed upon, and additional transports are under orders for the Syrian coast to take back the troops.

The Emperor on the 25th received a division of cavalry at Longchamps.

The Paris *Patrie* denies the truth of the reports (started in the *Independence Belge*) respecting the removal of the Papacy to London.

The French Government is said to be averse to the annexation of Hayti to Spain.

The Bourse on the 26th was animated and higher. Rentes closed at 68.65.

Paris, Saturday, April 27—3:30 P. M.

Bourse buoyant. Rentes closed 68.70, or cents higher than yesterday.

The *Opinion National* of Paris, in a very bold article, urges the Emperor to abandon his hesitating and ambiguous policy at Rome, and warns him that Rome is the centre of a conspiracy against the Empire. From 40,000 pulpits, and as many confessionals, words of hatred are daily openly fulminated or secretly whispered. Orleanism, which yet remains in possession of most of the higher offices, is raising its head and preparing for action. 250,000 Austrians are massed between Venice and Verona, and Germany is arming. Russia, after a semblance of liberalism, has adopted, with regard to Poland, an atrocious policy, which draws her nearer to Austria, and must estrange her from France.

The Paris papers state that the Bank of France had taken into consideration two proposals which had been submitted to it by parties in Constantinople and London.

These proposals are said to offer necessary guarantees to enable the two great houses of Marseilles which have lately suspended payment to resume business.

The same papers state that the aspect of financial affairs had improved at Marseilles, and add that several bankers of London and Paris had given assistance to several important Greek Houses.

On the same subject the London journals represent that a cordial coöperation of capitalists had taken place, with a view of surmounting the financial difficulties of the Greek firms. It is understood that the Bank of England and the Bank of France were acting together with this object.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated April 24, says:

"The massacres of Warsaw have excited the pity and anger of the population in every department of France, and have produced the warmest sympathy for the Poles. So say the Prefects in their latest reports to the Minister of the Interior; and in this their assurance may, I think, be relied on. But the sympathy for Poland is, perhaps, less strongly expressed than the indignation against Russia, and certainly the present moment would not be the most propitious for the Emperor of the French to think of alliance with the Czar, if he ever seriously contemplated such a project."

ITALY.

A perfect reconciliation had taken place between Garibaldi, Count Cavour and Gen. Cialdini. Garibaldi had an interview with Count Cavour, followed by another with Gen. Cialdini. He afterwards left Turin and proceeded to the Villa Pallovicini.

The *Monarche Nationale* mentions the joy manifested by the people at the announcement that Garibaldi and Cavour had become reconciled, and states that the reconciliation was brought about by the influence of a very high personage, who induced them to come to frank explanations and an open reconciliation. The same journal adds that on the same evening Garibaldi and Cialdini embraced each other as reconciled brothers.

A popular demonstration took place, on the 24th, in favor of Garibaldi, on the Via Toledo, Naples.

In a published letter, Col. Tripoli denies the assertion made by Gen. Cialdini, in his letter to Garibaldi, that orders had been given to receive the Sardinians in the Abruzzi with musket shot. He delares that, on the contrary, Garibaldi enjoined him to receive the Sardinians as brothers.

The *Nationalités* states that the southern soldiers of the garrison of Mondove had protested against the letter of Gen. Cialdini to Garibaldi, and arrests had been made in consequence.

The state of things in Naples had considerably improved.

The Turin *Gazette* says that after passing some days at the villa of the Marquis De Pallivicini, Garibaldi will proceed direct to the Island of Caprera.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Paris, Saturday, April 27.

The *Patrie* of this evening says that the assertion that the French Army is to quit Rome is unfounded. France remains at Rome, not only to insure the security of the Holy Father, but because her presence insures peace to Italy, by permitting her to continue her internal organizations and the development of her institutions. The departure of the French from Rome would leave the belligerent parties in presence of each other, and would within a short time bring about a conflict between Austria and Piedmont. It is for this reason that all the powers, with England at their head, see without regret the prolongation of our occupation of Rome, which is likewise demanded by religious interests. The *Pays* of this evening says a dispatch received here announces that Francis II. will shortly quit Rome. Another dispatch states the contrary.

Rome, Tuesday, April 23.

The garrison of Rome is being relieved by other French troops. The Pope, in receiving the French General, Dumont, eulogised Gen. Guyon. Numbers of the peasants from the Marches and Umbria are taking refuge in the Pontificial territory, in order to evade the levy for the Italian army.

Paris, Saturday, April 27.

The Paris papers publish dispatches from Naples dated 24th inst., asserting that several Provinces are in a state of insurrection, and that martial law had been proclaimed in the Abruzzi, Civita and the Basilicate. The disturbances in the latter Provinces are said to be most serious. The same dispatches assert that numerous executions had taken place at Verona. The inhabitants of the village of Rasele having offered resistance, the soldiers set fire to their houses. The mountaineers exasperated at the conduct of the troops, joined the bands of insurgents. Engagements had taken place at Monteverdo, in which the soldiers of the Italian army were repulsed. Fears were entertained by the Government that bands of insurgents might attack the regiments which were stationed along the chain of the Appenines. Disturbances, provoked by the Garibaldians in Calabria, had also taken place at Cosinza. Reinforcements had been demanded from Turin.

DENMARK.

The Minister of Marine, in the interest of the mercantile marine, issued an ordinance permitting the sailors lately called in to be sent on leave of absence, part of them at once and part later; stipulating, however, that they may not go beyond the Baltic and the North Seas, in order that they may be recalled at the very shortest notice. Orders had been given for the fitting out of one ship-of-the-line, one frigate and a war-steamer.

RUSSIA.

The Russians were said to be concentrating troops in Bessarabia.

The export of grain from Silistria had been prohibited.

Prince Gortschakoff had read to the Council of Administration at Warsaw a letter from the Emperor, expressing to the authorities of the city his Majesty's thanks for the reëstablishment of order.

M. Trepow, Director of Police, had been dismissed with a pension of 20,000 florins, to be paid out of the Polish Treasury.

Troops continued to be concentrated in Poland, where the army already numbered 80,000 men. They were receiving the additional payment usually granted them when placed on a war footing. It was rumored that a war-tax, amounting to 6,000 florins, would be imposed upon the country.

A telegram from Thorn says:

"On Monday next being the Czar's birthday, it is expected that a great popular demonstration will be made at Warsaw. Handbills are circulating in that city requesting the patriots not to appear in the streets on Monday, to close all the shops, and not to illuminate their windows—even requested to do so with threats."

A telegram of the 26th, from Cracow, says that all the towns of Poland were then occupied by military. Arrests continue, and the colleges of Warsaw and Kalisch were closed.

The weather at St. Petersburg was warm and fine, and the Neva was free from ice. The navigation of the Sea of Azof was open.

TURKEY.

A Special Conference of the Foreign Representatives was expected to be held on the affairs of Montenegro.

Omar Pasha had been appointed to the command of the Army of the Roumelia. On the 23d he reached Antivari, and immediately proceeded to Trebigne.

The new financial scheme had been published. It differs widely from that proposed by Sir Henry Bulwer, and gave general dissatisfaction.

An English squadron had arrived off Beyrout.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails from Calcutta to March 23, and Hong Kong March 16, had reached England, but there is no news of interest additional to that already received by telegraph.

Freights at Calcutta were drooping. A telegram of the 28th quotes dead weight to London at 65s.@70s. The prospect for the next indigo crop was bad. Exchange 2s. 1d for first class credits.

Business at Hong Kong was rather more animated. Rice had advanced 25 ₱ cent.

Mr. Alcock, the British representative at Japan, had arranged all difficulties with the Government, and had returned to Jeddo by invitation. He and the French Minister were received there on the 21 of March, with due ceremony.

Spain and San Domingo.

The Madrid journals of April 16 are chiefly occupied with details and comments on the proclamation by the Dominicans of annexation to Spain.

It appears that a Gen. Santana is at the head of the movement, and that he had issued a series of decrees and proclamations "in the name of Her Majesty Queen Donna Isabella." It further appears that the Captain General of Cuba, though he had entered into communication with the Annexationists, had expressly reserved to the Home Government the power of sanctioning or repudiating their act.

A letter from Madrid, of April 18, has the following:

"An important matter has just occupied the Parliament, viz.: the offer of annexation of San Domingo to Spain. The majority of the journals have advised the Government to accept it immediately, but persons who know best what passes in high places affirm that it will go to work more prudently. Before accepting either annexation or a protectorate, Spain would address to the European Powers, as well as to the United States, a statement of the events that have taken place at San Domingo; she would in that statement establish the entirely spontaneous character of the decision of the Dominicans, and would protest against any idea of new aggrandizements on the American coasts. However this may be, alarming rumors have been afloat since yesterday in political circles. Probable complications between England and Spain have been spoken of; it has even been asserted that in a note addressed to its Representative at the Court of Madrid, the Foreign Office declared that the annexation of San Domingo would be regarded by it as a *casus belli*. This news is at least premature. What is certain is, that an extraordinary sitting of the Council of Ministers took place yesterday evening to deliberate on this question. The result is not yet known."

The semi official *Patrie*, referring to a statement in a London journal, to the effect that attempts have been made in Hayti to induce the people to declare themselves for France, as the Dominicans have done for Spain, says:

"The assertion is inexact. There exists, at this moment, at Cape Français and Port au-Prince, a very strong party, which is sympathetic to France, and which would be happy to see the island return freely to its former possessors, on the condition of having a special Constitution; but the party acts in full liberty, and without any intervention."

Anybody reading this pretended contradiction, will come to the conclusion that France *is* intriguing to get back Hayti.

THE CONFEDERATES IN COUNCIL.

THE WAR QUESTION UNDER DISCUSSION.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

FOURTH DAY.

Montgomery, Ala., Thursday, May 2.

Congress assembled to-day at noon, and after prayer the journals of yesterday were read and confirmed.

Mr. Morton, of Florida, announced the arrival and presence of Hon. George T. Ward, elected Deputy to Congress by the Convention of Florida, to supply the vacancy created by the resignation of Hon. J. Patton Anderson.

Mr. Ward came forward by the invitation of the President and was qualified.

Mr. Morton then moved that the vacancies in the several Standing Committees created by Mr. Anderson's resignation be filled by the name of Mr. Ward.

Mr. Wright, of Georgia, offered the following:

A BILL FURTHER TO PROVIDE FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENCE.

Whereas, The Confederate States of America are menaced with war and an invasion of their Territory; and whereas the public welfare and safety may require the reception of volunteer corps, companies, battalions and regiments either mounted or on foot, into the service of said Confederate States, without the formality and delay of a call upon the respective States.

Be it, therefore, enacted by the Confederate States in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War, by and with the advice and consent of the President, be authorized to receive into the service of such States, such corps, companies, battalions or regiments, either mounted or on foot, as may be tendered, and the public welfare and safety may require, without the delay of a formal call upon the respective States.

Sec. 2—Be it further enacted, That when troops as aforesaid may have been received, they may be attached to the regular army of volunteers, or be ordered upon such independent service as the President may deem proper for the public welfare.

Mr. Wright said, after the bill was read, that he offered it with reluctance, but desired that it should be put on its passage this morning, if agreeable to the members that it should take that course. He said that his reluctance in offering it was the apprehension that the object of the bill may be misunderstood. He had no desire to evince an interference with the sovereignty of the States, with the rights of the representatives of the respective States, nor did he desire to create the impression that he had not the highest personal respect for and confidence in the Chief Executives of the several Confederate States; so far as he was informed, their conduct had met general approval.

Another consideration, said Mr. Wright, contributed to my reluctance—the peculiar attitude he occupied with reference to the parties which divided the country in past years. He did not desire to appear officious in public affairs, for he said he offered the bill from a sense of duty, believing that the exigencies of the times required the passage of such a law as he had just offered.

The Act authorizing the President to accept the services of one hundred thousand volunteers, employs this language: "The President be, and he is hereby authorized to employ the militia, military and naval forces of the Confederate States of America, and to ask for and accept the services of any number of volunteers not exceeding one hundred thousand," &c.

Mr. Wright said that the Secretary of War informed him that his construction of that law is that companies could only be received upon a formal call upon the Governors of the respective States, and he came to this conclusion upon consultation with President Davis. The Secretary of War, in the interview alluded to, expressed a desire to receive the companies applying and necessary for the public service. He thought the hands of his Department were tied by the words of the law, "ask for and accept;" and that the volunteers must be formally "asked for" before they could be "accepted" by the Confederate States. The only question, said Mr. Wright, which arises is, whether the public necessity, or, in the language of the bill, "the public welfare and the public safety require" that this discretion shall be vested in the President, or if you please in the Secretary of War, with the advice and consent of the President. He thought the public interest requires it, and absolutely requires it.

The preamble of the bill I have presented states that we are menaced with war. One of my colleagues has said that war existed, and that it was useless to talk of menaces of war, or threats of war, for war existed, in fact. So it appeared to me. We are, without doubt, menaced with an invasion of our territory. The President, in his Message, tells us that he has sent 16,000 troops to Virginia. He has not given any information in that Message as to the number of troops needed in that State, nor was it proper that he should have done so. He is dependent upon the respective States, and can only receive troops, under the construction which he puts upon the act referred to, upon a formal call. Why, Sir, the City of Richmond may be taken and demolished before we can rally a sufficient force to the field. An expert enemy like that we have to deal with may hurry a force down upon us which may for a time be irresistible by the forces we have in the field. As the law now stands and is construed, the President has no authority to accept the services of a single volunteer company to repel invasion until he issues a formal call for troops. Is this just to the public service and the public safety? Is it just to those Border States which are in more imminent danger than we are? We do not, I fear, in this direction, appreciate the troubles and anxieties experienced by our friends in the Border States. Besides, Sir, I regard it necessary that the President should have organized companies for special independent service. He may need scouting parties,—parties for the purpose of reconnoitering the position and reporting the conduct of the enemy,—and I am satisfied that we may all safely trust the head of our Confederacy with this discretion. All the danger to be apprehended, is in the want of a proper discretion by the Executive of the Confederate States. I am no man-worshiper, nor am I much in the habit of extending compliments to men occupying high official position, but duty requires that I should "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's." In my place here to-day, I can and do declare with truth, so far as my observation has gone, that President Davis has done all things well, and we need not fear to trust him with this power.

I believe the public necessity requires the passage of such a bill as I have introduced, and for that reason I have submitted it. I ask, therefore, the permission of Congress to put it upon its passage.

Mr. Morton, of Florida—I believe, Mr. President, that one single objection will prevent the immediate consideration of the bill introduced by the gentleman from Georgia, and I make it. I move, however, that the bill be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill was accordingly referred.

Mr. Barton offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

A resolution of thanks to Brig.-Gen. G. T. Beauregard and the army under his command for their conduct in the affair at Fort Sumter.

Be it unanimously resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of the people of the Confederate States are due, and through this Congress are hereby tendered, to Brig. Gen. G. T. Beauregard and his officers, and to the gallant troops of the State of South Carolina, for the skill, fortitude and courage by which they reduced and caused the surrender of Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charleston, on the 12th and 13th days of April, 1861, and the commendation of Congress is also hereby tendered for the generosity manifested by their conduct towards a brave and conquered foe.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be communicated by the President to Gen. Beauregard, and, through him to the Army now under his command.

Mr. Morton, of Florida, presented a memorial from citizens of Florida in reference to the defective defences of Tampa Bay.

The memorial was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Bardour, of Georgia, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following, which was read three times and passed:

A bill to provide for the appointment of Chaplains in the Army.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that there shall be appointed by the President such number of Chaplains to serve with the army of the Confederate States, during the existing war, as he may deem expedient; and the President shall assign them to such regiments, brigades, or posts, as he may deem necessary. And the appointments made aforesaid shall expire whenever the existing war shall terminate.

Sec. 2. The monthly pay of these Chaplains shall be $85, and such pay shall be in full of all allowances whatever.

Mr. Shorter of Alabama proposed the following amendment to the standing rules of Congress, which was adopted:

Resolved, That all propositions affecting our foreign relations or looking to the public defence, be submitted to the Congress while in secret session.

On motion of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, Congress went into secret session.

FIFTH DAY.

Montgomery, Ala., Saturday, May 4.

Congress met to-day at noon.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Pellicer, of the Catholic Church.

The journals of yesterday were read and approved.

Mr. Ochiltree, of Texas, presented a design for the seat of the Confederate States, sent to him by Mr. A. B. Henderson, of Texas. The design embraces a portion of the seats of the several Confederate States, and grouped together, exhibits taste and artistic ability. The design was referred to the Committee on Flag and Seal.

Mr. Shorter, of Alabama, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President of Congress communicate, in behalf of this body, to His Excellency Andrew B. Moore, Governor of Alabama, their thanks for the tender made by him of the Hall of the House of Representatives for the use of Congress, and inform him that his courteous invitation to occupy the same is accepted by Congress.

Resolved, That when Congress adjourns this day, it adjourn to reassemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives in the State Capitol.

On motion of Mr. Chesnut, of South Carolina, and made at the request of the Committee, the President was requested to add another member to the Committee on Territories. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. T. B. R. Cobb, from the Committee on Public Printing, to whom was referred a resolution relative to the printing of the copies of the acts and resolutions of the first session of Congress, reported in favor of printing one thousand extra copies of said acts and resolutions for general distribution. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Shorter, of Alabama, reported as duly enrolled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Chaplains in the army," and a "resolution of thanks to Brig.-Gen. G. T. Beauregard and the army under his command for their conduct at Fort Sumter," which were then signed by the President.

On motion of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, Congress then went into secret session.

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.

FROM THE EIGHTH.

THE MOVEMENT TO THE RELAY HOUSE.

Elk Ridge Landing, St. Denis,
9 miles south of Baltimore,
Sunday, May 5, 1861.

Last night the Eighth Regiment of New-York was surprised with orders from Brig. Gen. Butler, at Annapolis, to start for an unknown destination at 5 o'clock this morning. In obedience the regiment started at 7 o'clock, and arrived here about noon, the expedition being conducted by Gen. Butler in person. Immediately on arrival we moved to the grounds of Dr. Hall, who is now absent in Europe, thence removed to the estate of John Latrobe, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Baltimore.

The object of the expedition is for the protection of the two bridges which cross the Patapsco River at this point. One of these bridges is a splendid stone structure, belonging to the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, and which would compare favorably with our own High Bridge at Harlem. The other, which is situated about half a mile below, is on the turnpike route, between Baltimore and Washington, called the "Washington turnpike."

It is presumed that a Philadelphia Regiment will attempt the passage through Baltimore to-day, and the destruction of these two bridges by the Secessionists, may be attempted, and Gen. Butler has resolved to guard against the probability, as well as to be enabled to march against Baltimore should any demonstration be made to interrupt the peaceable passage of troops through that city destined for the defence of the country.

At 5 o'clock, the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts, Col. E. F. Jones, of Lowell, came up from Washington, and encamped on the grounds of Dr. Hall.

In conversation with a gentleman of standing in Baltimore, he remarked that no opposition would be made to any Northern troops passing through that city, but considered it very probable that a collision would occur should Col. Wilson's Regiment undertake the passage.

S. A. W.

FROM THE TWELFTH.

MOVEMENTS AMONG THE VOLUNTEERS.

Washington, Wednesday, May 8, 1861.

On the arrival of the *Herald* on Tuesday A. M., the deepest indignation prevailed among the officers and men of the Twelfth Regiment, on account of the infamous "dispatch" in the Monday's paper that the Twelfth had been stationed at Alexandri—that a bloody conflict had taken place, and blood had been shed. Hanging is too good for a wretch who will so wantonly carry alarm and distress into the families of the men who are here, and who must feel great distress at the rumor of a bloody conflict. No basis for the rumor existed. The Twelfth go into camp to-day at Franklin square. No orders have issued looking even to the removal of the command from the camp, and no immediate conflict in any quarter is apprehended.

The Rhode Island Regiment is the Flag Regiment of those who are here. The best equiped and the best behaved. Their quarters in the Patent Office are a model. All uncleanliness and even spitting on the floor, are strictly forbidden. This corps has a Catholic priest as chaplain. The New-Jersey Regiment is also in fine condition. It arrived yesterday. The men were most capitally fitted out and each man had an extra pair of stout brogans. No regiment has come on so shammily fitted out as the newly arrived Pennsylvania regiment. They came on in a state of most utter destitution. Mere youths, not half clad, and without arms, they presented a most shocking appearance.

The Band of the Twelfth Regiment paid Mrs. Anderson the compliment of a serenade last night. A great crowd gathered around, to enjoy the music and see the hero of Sumter. The Major refused to make a speech to the crowd. He was seated on the sofa in his room with a lady friend, while in conversation with Col. Butterfield, under whose orders the serenade was arranged.

A son of Mr. ———, of New-York, refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Government, in the Seventy-first Regiment, and was driven from the field.

Much feeling has been expressed that the Seventh Regiment should have refused to continue longer than thirty days, and so their oath runs. All the rest were willing to remain three months or longer.

Sergeant J. P. Hunt, of Company G of the Twelfth, has been greatly distressed at the report that he was drummed out of his Company because he would not take the oath. He is one of the most loyal men in the regiment.

Union prayer meetings are held in the City twice a day. But they are not of the Fulton-street stamp. They are not largely attended. Men are called by name to take part, and the services are not limited to the five minute's rule.

Much excitement prevails among a class of people here and at Baltimore, from the report that a "regiment of fanatics" are on their way to the city *via* Baltimore with Bibles chained to their saddle-bows, old Cromwell's ironsides, and with a sworn determination to cut their way to the Capital.

The weather is hot. The men in spirits of great elasticity and ready for anything. A Mr. Beecher, of Brooklyn, with six men, crossed the Potomac bridge other rainy night, and captured a secession flag and bore it to the White-house as a gift and a kind of first fruits to Mr. Lincoln.

COMMISSERIAT.

FROM THE THIRTEENTH.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM A PRIVATE IN COMPANY C.

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.,
Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

Friend B.: Your welcome letter of May 4 came to hand yesterday. You may be sure I was very glad to hear from you. * * * *

When we first came here we had the meanest food I ever tasted. Nasty looking fat meat, called beef, but if it was, I'll swear the beeves were brought over by the Pilgrim Fathers; black, hard bread, that wouldn't leave a tooth in Andy's mouth, if he tried to eat it; coffee warranted to be the best of burnt beans; and to cap the climax, not enough of the above, luxuries, such as they are. Every one in our company has had to buy "grub" from the women who have stands at our end of the yard, and are allowed to sell their "jimcracks" from sunrise to sunset. Consequently "spondoolicks" is a rare thing in the hands of the boys. George was complaining to-day that his pile was growing "smaller by degrees and beautifully less." Mine is numbered among the things of the past.

Capt. Spraguе was sick when we left New-York, and on the passage to Annapolis, was unable to leave his berth. I understand he intends joining his regiment before long.

It is currently reported that Gen. Butler's brigade, of which our regiment forms a part, is under orders to march on Baltimore. I sincerely hope it is true, as a passage ought to be opened through, even if we have to burn every house in the place.

Here in Annapolis, they are all for the *Union*, though nine-tenths of the inhabitants are Secessionists, if they dared to say so. It is wise on their part, as matters now stand.

We have had terrible weather for the last week—cold as December and raining all the time. Two days since I was detailed with others as guard, and stationed at the main gate for thirty hours, and had two meals during the time. I had on a rubber coat over my overcoat, but when I came off guard I was wet to the skin. As a consequence, I've got a magnificent cold.

"Oh, a soldier's life is always gay," &c.

You seem to think we have plenty of spare time. Yesterday we drilled five times—two hours each time. Company F, of our Regiment, has just come up the bay with a lightship which they captured. The ship had been previously seized by some of the chivalry of this State, (when they thought the State was going out of the Union,) for the purpose of deceiving navigators and wrecking vessels. They brought two prisoners with them. Yours, very sincerely, D. C. D.

FROM THE ELMIRA CAMP.

Elt Barracks, Elmira, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

Four companies, numbering over three hundred men, left Buffalo on Friday last for the military rendezvous at this place. An immense throng of citizens turned out to witness our departure. We were escorted to the dépôt by the Home Guard, under the command of Major (Ex-President) Fillmore, and several fire and military companies. The whole line of march was one dense mass of human beings; such as was never before witnessed in the Queen City. On our way to the dépôt, we halted in front of the Central School ground on Niagara-street, where a suitable stage had been erected, and the young ladies of the Central School presented us with a beautiful flag made expressly for our regiment. On the stage were thirty-four young ladies, representing the thirty-four States, each decorated with scarfs of red, white and blue. One of the young ladies addressed the volunteers, and presented the flag, which was responded to by Gen. Scroggs on behalf of the Volunteers. Amid the cheers of the crowd, the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells, we left Buffalo at 5 P. M., and arrived here at 5 A. M. Saturday.

Elmira presents a martial appearance. If the companies now here were uniformed and armed, this place would look decidedly warlike. Night and day the heavy tramp of companies marching to and fro through the streets, and the emblems of strife everywhere displayed, give this hitherto quiet village an appearance very different from that which it exhibited in time of peace.

There are now four thousand volunteers quartered here. Churches, halls and stores are all converted into temporary barracks. Rev. T. K. Beecher, of this village, has given up his church as temporary barracks for the troops, and there are now three companies from Utica and one from Rochester quartered there. The barracks near the dépôt are not yet finished, but will be ready in a few days. There are now twenty other structures for barracks in process of erection, and when all are completed, there will be accommodations for seven or eight thousand troops. All the volunteers now here are provided with comfortable quarters and food, and I hear of no complaints from any of them. The health of all is good, there being only some fifteen in the hospital, and most of them are suffering from colds.

With a very few exceptions this village is very orderly and quiet. This is owing to the rigid military discipline exercised by the officers in command, and to the intelligence and good character of the Volunteers. The citizens treat the troops with kindness, and it is reciprocated by them, for during the time we have been here I have not heard of a single injury to person or property.

I notice that many of the volunteers wear in inclement weather, the Wide Awake cape, which is very serviceable when on guard. Would it not be well for persons who have these capes, to send them to the Volunteers?

Some impatience is manifested by the troops to be off, and have an opportunity to "pitch into" the Southern rebels. Depend upon it, if they do get an opportunity, they will not dishonor the Empire State.

VOLUNTEER.

MINOR ITEMS OF THE REBELLION.

TAXES IN GEORGIA.

Peterson Thweatt, Comptroller General of Georgia, publishes a letter stating that the rate of taxation in that State, with the exception of bank and railroad capital is now 1 15th of 1 per cent. Should the $500,000 authorized to be raised be called for it will only increase this rate to 1-10th of 1 per cent.

FORT SUMTER.

The Rochester *Union* publishes a statement which fully vindicates Col. Gardiner, Major Anderson's predecessor at Fort Moultrie, of the charges of disaffection which have been made against him. Before he was transferred from Fort Moultrie, Capt. Gardiner repeatedly called on Floyd for more men and provisions, but could not get them. Instead, an installment of workmen were sent, ostensibly to repair Fort Sumpter, but really to weaken it. Col. Gardiner meanwhile managed to get six months' provisions thrown into the fort without Floyd's knowledge, through the influence of Commissary-General Taylor, and the Secretary of War, finding how impracticable a man he had placed in charge of the fort, ordered him away, and sent Anderson in his place, whose sympathies with the South he considered sufficiently strong to make the surrender on demand inevitable. How Floyd miscalculated events have shown; but for the ability to hold out so long, Anderson was indebted to the *finesse* practiced by Gardiner.

The Montgomery *Advertiser*, of May 2, says:

"We learn from a gentleman who left Pensacola on Monday evening last, that two of the soldiers stationed at Fort Pickens had deserted, and were brought to the Navy-yard by one of the boats of Gen. Bragg. They report that the negroes who were recently stolen from the Tortugas are now on Santa Rosa at work—that there are about nine hundred men in the fort and on the island, besides sixty from ships—and that only six vessels of war are now off the harbor."

The Boston *Post* has heard a new story of the Massachusetts boys. Here it is:

"At Fort Monroe the Commander, Col. Dimmick, was embarrassed by the secession of the foreman and most of the workmen of the Government machine-shop, which is outside the walls. But as soon as the Massachusetts reinforcements arrived, a dozen of them volunteered to do whatever might be wanted in that line, and John C. Briggs, late of the Taunton Locomotive Works, was installed as foreman, and the business of mounting the guns, which had been delayed, went on more rapidly than before, much to the astonishment and chagrin of the seceding mechanics."

State of Things in Kentucky.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Ky., Sunday, May 5, 1861.

We of Kentucky have long been at a loss to understand the policy to be pursued by you of the Northern part of what the majority of us in this State still insist upon terming the Union. Telegraphic reporters and special correspondents have rather puzzled than enlightened us heretofore; but, during the last few days, the policy of the Administration, *we think*, has leaked out, and I assure you the effect has been encouraging indeed to the Union men. We believe firmly that secession is dead in this State, at present, and only a dreadful battle can revive it. Its advocates have lost courage, and consent to the neutrality policy, saying "Arm the State, and let her drift." They have lost much of their confidence in their leader—the Governor of the State. He has lately taken to good Union company, consulting with Crittenden and other strong Union men. Unexpectedly, he has ordered an election to be held for Congressmen for the extra session on the 4th of July. The candidates for delegates to the Border State Convention have been withdrawn, while the report of Gen. Buckner's interview with the Commandant at Cairo has fallen like a shell in their midst. Buckner gave assurances that no Confederate State troops or Kentuckians would be permitted to attack any Northern State bordering on Kentucky. Buckner is Inspector-General of Kentucky, a strong Union man, in favor of sustaining the Government, not apt to assume authority, and the Secessionists attach much importance to these assurances, saying they come from the Governor, which is no doubt the case. All these considerations tend to weaken their courage.

The policy of the rebels has long been apparent here, and well understood. We call it a plot of politicians, avaricious of place. It is not this alone. King Cotton is at the bottom of it. The plot of precipitation is that of the landholders and large planters of the Cotton States. There has been for several years past a great demand for slaves South—a natural effect being visible in the high prices paid for them here. The natural increase of the slave population in the South is unsatisfactory. White labor is excluded, and the natural increase of the negroes is not sufficient. To reopen the Slave-trade would be to defy all Christendom, which a few States without commercial or other power cannot do. The Government of the United States would not wink at the traffic. The South would willingly do so themselves, but to do so necessitates a separation. Suppose they fail in effecting a separation. The war that must be waged on the border, they know would necessarily drive slaveholders and slave property South from the border. The acquisition of the million of slaves in the Border States is very desirable to the Cotton States, and they would be satisfied with it for the present. The very anticipation of a war is moving thousands of our slaves South. Men of property, owning slaves, prefer to leave the border and locate where they deem slave property is more secure. If they succeed in effecting a separation the same end is gained; and besides, they can, without actual, open legislation, reopen the Slave-trade, and easily smuggle slaves into the South, as they are smuggled into Cuba. We fear here the result will be to depopulate Kentucky for a time. We cannot expect, if we secede, the enforcement of a Fugitive Slave law, and we would send our slaves South. We cannot expect to hold them securely if invaded. This position of neutrality is our only salvation in this crisis. You of the North should respect it.

We begin, as we think, to see Mr. Lincoln's policy. We have feared it would be warlike. War precipitates us; a blockade leaves us where we now are. We trust a stringent blockade is Mr. Lincoln's policy. It would be more effectual than a resort to arms—far more. Kentucky admits its justice, and would respect it, while she would revolt at any warlike demonstration tending to invasion. I am myself in favor of coercion. I believe in proving that we have a Government, but the people of Kentucky are not generally so devoted to the Union. The foolish nonsense of State rights has affected her. The policy of a stringent blockade on the coast and the rivers must and will do its work and keep Kentucky still in the Union.

The result of the election in this city has astonished everybody. People who have not voted for years voted for the Union. We are overjoyed at the result, and feel Kentucky is safe.

Yours, &c.,

KENTUCKIAN.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non enumerated motions.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3338, 2162, 2186, 1609, 1617, 1621, 1805, 2371, 2843, 2896, 2983, 3069, 3114, 3166, 3261, 3266, 3310, 3319, 3333, 3335, 3429, 3791, 3839, 3853, 3874, 3877, 4126, 3951, 3988, 3994, 4001, 4009, 4051, 4077, 4036, 4047, 4046, 4048, 4067, 4075, 4085, 4089, 4090, 4098, 4099, 4106, 4135, 4137, 4145, 4155, 4162, 659.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1595, 1717, 427, 1739, 1741, 1749, 1735, 539, 297, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771. *Part II.*—Nos. 1376, 866, 380, 1348, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 3039, 465, 1056, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1086, 1087, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1118. *Part II.*—Nos. 942, 450, 557, 972, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1126, 1127, 1128.

Can the Corporation Counsel Delegate His Authority to Other Attorneys?

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

The Mayor, &c., vs. The Exchange Fire Insurance Company.—This was one of a number of suits brought by the Corporation on policies of insurance for $5,000 each, upon the old Crystal Palace. The suit was brought by Messrs. Mann & Rodman instead of the Corporation Counsel, and the question to be determined is, whether the complaint can be sustained by them, they having no personal or official interest in the result; also whether or not the Corporation Counsel has power to delegate his authority to outside parties.

Motion was now made by defendant that the plaintiff's counsel be ordered to show why and by what authority they appeared for the City; and further, that the complaint be dismissed, the action not having been brought by the Corporation Counsel. Counsel for motion urged that the power did not exist whereby the Corporation Counsel could thus delegate authority. The ordinances gave no such power, and it was provided nowhere else. The ordinances allowed an associate or assistant counsel, but they did not provide for the transfer of the entire conduct of a case to outside parties.

Messrs Mann & Rodman contended that they had all necessary authority to appear from Richard Busteed, late Corporation Counsel, and that he had the power to thus delegate or transfer official duties.

Decision was reserved.

J. M. Mason and John W. Edmonds for motion; Mann & Rodman opposed.

Verdict against a Railroad Company for causing the Death of a Child.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Burns vs. the Hudson River Railroad Company.—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and was brought by the father as Administrator, to recover for the death of his child, whose death, as alleged, was caused by the negligence of the servants of the defendants.

The jury now give the plaintiff a verdict for $1,500.

Extensively Nursed—Suit by the Nurse to Recover for her Services.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Brady.

Julia Poreb vs. Charles Valler.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $3,000, alleged to be due the plaintiff by the defendant for services as a nurse. Plaintiff claims to have nursed the defendant from January, 1854, to March, 1859, and that the defendant stipulated to pay the amount demanded in her complaint.

The defence is that the plaintiff's services were voluntary; that they were not needed nor rendered for a large portion of the time set up, and that whenever rendered they were paid for.

Holmes & Mange for plaintiff; George Carpenter for defendant.

Action to Recover upon a Steamship Contract.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

George W. Coster et al. vs. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.—The plaintiffs sue as owners of the one fifth part of the steamship *Francis Skiddy*, to recover their aliquot portion of the profits, which, it is alleged, would have proceeded from the fulfillment of a contract made with the defendants.

The plaintiffs allege that Commodore Vanderbilt, on behalf of all the owners, made a contract with the defendants, whereby they stipulated to pay $100 per day for the use of the steamer in question during the running seasons of the years 1853 to 1856, for every day in each of those years she was in their *possession*, whether she was constantly *employed* or not.

The defendants admit the contract, so far as the year 1853 is concerned, but deny that it extended further.

A demurrer was interposed by the defendants, which was overruled. The cause was now tried and judgment reserved.

A. W. Bradford, N. Dane Ellingwood, and Charles M. Da Costa for plaintiff. Eaton, Davis and Failes for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

BLACK, BUT PURER THAN SNOW.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, Mr. Anthon prosecuting for the people, Harriet Williams, indicted for grand larceny, was first tried.

Anna Snow testified that she had boarded in a house in which the prisoner was chambermaid; witness had stolen from her a velvet wrapper, a silk dress, and some under-clothes, in all, of the value of $25. The witness had been absent from her room a single day, and on her return missed the articles. From information obtained, witness went with an officer to the prisoner's house, and found the stolen wrapper in her trunk.

Upon cross-examination, witness refused to give her real name, but said she went by the name of Anna Snow. She came to this City from Nyack about eight months ago and had lived since that time at two different "ladies' boarding houses," one in Houston and the other in Wooster-st. There were no other witnesses, and the jury gave a verdict of acquittal. The prisoner was discharged, and bounded like an antelope, alive with joy, out of the room.

"HARD TIMES."—AN OLD MAN'S SYMPATHY.

Mary Shepherd, indicted for grand larceny, was next tried.

Charles Renteuberg testified, that at about eleven o'clock he met the prisoner in Mercer street. She complained of hard times, and asked for a drink. The sympathy of youth awoke in the witness's breast, and he proceeded to satisfy the bibulous longings of the fair victim of "hard times." He accompanied her to a basement and paid the drinks. She there made free with the witness's pocket, and when he left her, a few minutes later, he missed his breastpin and about $70 in money. He then obtained an officer and secured her arrest. Witness was about seventy years of age.

Officer McCord testified that he arrested the prisoner a week after the alleged larceny. He found upon her the prisoner's breastpin, here identified. There were no other witnesses, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sent to the penitentiary for two years.

THE COURT TAKES A KNAPP.

Leander Knapp, indicted for grand larceny, was next tried.

Tully Atwater testified that a young man by the name of Lawton induced him to go into a policy-shop in a basement, where he found the prisoner and a woman with a child on her lap; Knapp sent out for some liquor, which the witness drank; it produced an effect as if it had been drugged; feeling bad, the witness started to leave, when the prisoner said, "Wait till I come back," and then ran away; witness suspecting that something was wrong, felt for his watch, and found that it was gone, the chain having been cut; he then stated his case to the police who made the arrest; the watch was a gold one, and was worth $80.

Officer Jones testified to having arrested the prisoner, who had told him the same story as that which the first witness had testified to. Witness testified that at a pawnbroker's he had found, on inspection of the books, that the young man Lawton had pawned the watch, and subsequently redeemed it. Lawton had escaped and gone East. There were no further witnesses, and the jury gave a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

YOUNG BUT BAD.

Two boys, William H. Welch and John Wilson, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty of an attempt in the third degree, and were sent, the former to the City Prison for twenty days, and the latter to the House of Refuge.

A PICKPOCKET ESCAPES.

Michael Keeney, indicted for grand larceny from the person, was next tried, and acquitted.

NOT CRIME BUT AN ACCIDENT.

Charles Murphy, indicted for running over a child and causing its death, was next tried, and as there appeared to be no felonious neglect or design on his part, was acquitted.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at ten o'clock to take up the following cases:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—Michael Kavenagh, Mary A. Kenney, Edward Harley.

For Larceny—Patrick Radican, James Gallagher, Nicholas Kane, William C. Kirby, Sebastian Kroltman, Henry Burger, Ami Watson, Maria Walters, Alice McDonald, Thomas Gosgrove, Mary Clyde, Mary Moran, Michael Leach, James Leach, Maria Leach.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Taylor, et al., vs. Stevens, et al.*—Motion denied, plaintiff's costs to abide event.

Hill vs. Graham—Motion denied, without costs.

Same vs. Same—Motion granted.

Tibbals, et al., vs. McDonald—Motion denied.

Brewster vs. Fenn—Motion denied, plaintiff's costs to abide event.

Place vs. Busch—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

BRADY, J.—*Jordan vs. Benner*—Motion denied, without costs.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 9.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State fives 74½; Reading Railroad 15⅝; Morris Canal 40; Long Island Railroad 8⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad 36¾. Sight drafts on New-York unchanged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 9.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68 Cou.	93	50	Erie Railroad	20⅜
5,000	U. S 6s, '81, Reg	90	415	do	20½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	88⅞	50	do s10	20⅜
5,000	do	88⅜	50	do	20⅝
12,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	76	50	do s15	20
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	46	160	Reading R.	31
1,000	do	45⅞	10	Mich. Cen. R.	45
3,000	do	45¾	100	do	44½
1,000	Va. State 6s	46	25	do	44¾
32,000	Mo. State 6s	39	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	28⅜
10,000	do s30	38⅝	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	13⅜
3,000	Cal. State 7s	73	25	do	13¾
3,000	do	73½	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip s3	60
500	do	74	50	do s10	59¾
3,000	N. C. State 6s	59	150	do s5	60
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	100½	100	do c	60¼
2,000	Har. 1st M. B.	96½	150	do s7	60
2,000	Har. 2d M. Bds.	93	600	do s10	60
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	33	100	do c	60⅜
2,000	do	34	50	do s3	60⅜
2,000	Han. & St. J. R. B.	30½	150	do c	60⅜
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₱ c. bs	94½	100	do c	60⅜
5	Bank of New York	80	50	do s5	60¼
30	Bank of America	98	50	do s3	60¼
20	Butch. & Drov. Bk.	104	100	do s4	60⅛
5	Amer. Exc. Bank	78	195	Galena & Chicago R.	58¾
36	Metropolitan Bank	90	100	do s10	58⅜
20	Pac. Mail St. Co.	68½	200	do	58⅞
5	do	68	5	do	59
86	N. Y. Central R.	71¾	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	23¾
100	do	71⅝	60	do b58	23⅞
500	do	71½	100	Ch. & Rock I. R.	37⅛
100	do s30	70¾	100	do	37
100	do s30	70⅝	50	do s10	37
50	do s10	71⅜	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	9
10	Panama Railroad	101	30	Del., L. & W. R.	75

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	88	200	N. Y. Central R.	71⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	75¼	100	do b10	71⅜
4,500	Treas. 12 ₱ c. N.	101¼	150	do s10	71⅜
2,000	N. C. State 6s	58⅞	500	do s60	70¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	45	50	do	71⅝
2,000	Vir. State 6s	46	250	Erie Railroad	21
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	39	20	do	20¾
9,000	do	38¾	100	Harlem R. Pref. s30	30¼
13,000	do	38⅝	35	Panama R.	100
1,000	L. F. & W. 1st M. B.	60	400	Ill. Cen. R. scrip s10	61
5	National Bank	90	350	do	61⅛
50	Pacific M. S. Co. s30	67	250	Gal. & Chic. R.	59
50	do	68½	50	do s15	58¾
50	Hud. River R. s10	36	50	Clev. & Tol. R.	23¾

THURSDAY, May 9—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened this morning under the influence of the sudden and considerable depression of 1@2 ₱ cent. yesterday afternoon. Government Stocks, however, led off at about the same prices as they closed at on Wednesday, while State Stocks were ½@1 ₱ cent. lower on Tennessees and Missouris, with some disposition to sell the last-named, on the impression that the payment of the July interest may not be punctually provided, owing to the pressure for Money at St. Louis. The removal of this cause in season to place the gold in New-York depends, in a measure, on the restoration of political quiet to the State. In the afternoon sales were made at 38¼@38½, and of Tennessees at 45 ₱ cent. The Railway share list was a little lower and very unsteady in the tone of dealings in the early part of the day, governed to some extent by the frequent fluctuations in Illinois Central, which has been the leading speculative this week. Between the Boards the cash figures paid for this Stock advanced 1@1¼ per cent, and soon after the adjournment of the Second Board, 62@62½ per cent. was paid in the regular way, that is for delivery to-morrow. New-York Central, which closed 72 yesterday, opened at 71¾@71½ per cent., but in the afternoon returned to 72@72¼ per cent. The other New-York and Western Stocks took pretty much the same course, leaving the market at 4 o'clock quite as high as on Wednesday afternoon, and firmer in the temper of speculation. The news from England by the *Africa* was partially made known late in the day, but with various rumors as to the quotation of Illinois Central in London; the latest Queenstown dispatch not appearing in the usual 3 o'clock edition of the afternoon papers. The first effect of the Fort Sumter affair and the initiation of civil war was less serious on the English funds than might have been apprehended, and no change in the rate for Money at the Bank of England was yet talked of, although Gold was being purchased for the United States.

Later in the afternoon prices were firm for cash bargains, while Illinois and New-York Centrals were offered down on seller 5@10 days. The following are about the latest quotations regular way:

New-York Central	72	Galena	59¾
Illinois Central	62	Toledo	23¾
Erie	21	Rock Island	37½
Hudson	36	Missouris	38½
Reading	31	Tennessees	45
Michigan Central	45	Virginias	46
Michigan Guaranteed	28¾	North Carolinas	58

The market for Exchange is ½ ₱ cent. stronger, in anticipation of Saturday's mail, than for the last packet. The Bankers are holding London, to-day, at 105@105½ ₱ cent., and Merchant Bills may be quoted from 103@104½ ₱ cent., which is also an advance of ½ ₱ cent. The intimation from London, by the *Africa*, that the American houses had already began preparations for the shipment of Gold to New-York, comes sooner than looked for. Some considerable parcels will probably arrive in all next week. The addition to our stock of Specie in this way by the 10th of June is estimated at five million dollars, or about a million sterling. The market for Money, to-day, is easy, at call, at 5@6 ₱ cent., and 7@8 ₱ cent for Discounts, where the paper is of the very best double name credit. Anything of a lower grade is difficult to pass outside of Bank at any reasonable figures.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 24th of April, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£4,757,607	Increase	£561,701
Other Deposits	12,604,075	Decrease	775,861
Rest	3,183,435	Increase	5,615
Government Securities	10,272,938	Unchanged.	
Other Securities	17,956,119	Decrease	458,650
Notes unemployed	6,763,975	Increase	215,340

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,038,985, being a decrease of £256,230, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,116,949, showing a decrease of £15,254, when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS—WEEK ENDING APRIL 26.

		FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
	April	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat.	20	91⅞	92	92	91⅞	92	92
Mon.	22	91¾	92	91⅞	91⅞	92⅛	92
Tues.	23	91⅞	92	92	92	92	92
Wed.	24	91⅞	92⅛	92⅛	92	92¼	92⅛
Thur.	25	91⅞	92⅛	92	91⅞	92⅛	92
Fri.	26	91¾	91⅞	91⅞	91¾	91⅞	91⅞

The following are the latest mail quotations for exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street.

May.		Premium.	May.		Premium.
8	Philadelphia	Par.	5	St. Louis	12 @13
8	Boston	Par.	5	Louisville	3 @ 4
2	New-Orleans	Par.	7	Detroit	1 @ 1½
8	Mobile	Par.	6	Cincinnati	2½ @ 3½
6	Baltimore	2 @ 2½	7	Pittsburgh	3 @ 3½
7	Washington	4½ @ 5	8	Canada	½ @ ¾
6	Chicago	10 @12	3	Memphis	6 @ 6½
5	Milwaukee	8 @ 8½	4	Davenport	6 @ 8½
7	Cleveland	1 @ 1½	6	Lyons, Iowa	12 @14

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	May 4.	April 27.	May 4.	April 27.
Citizens' Bank	$2,188,343	$2,293,080	$4,052,818	$4,027,965
Canal Bank	769,696	840,119	1,146,159	1,313,823
Louisiana	1,980,298	2,118,969	3,458,866	3,445,075
Louis'a State	3,497,903	3,541,612	2,528,318	2,588,809
Mec. & Trad.	727,446	799,543	835,477	880,564
Bk. of N. O.	1,091,934	1,096,797	1,228,965	1,334,140
Southern Bk.	98,459	99,216	412,425	446,649
Union Bank	929,913	936,743	438,636	600,713
Merchants'	446,435	457,366	182,419	273,935
Crescent City	786,781	788,621	248,442	246,287
Bk. of Amer.	888,545	907,469	761,769	768,642
Total	13,413,744	13,879,5[illegible]	15,384,300	15,926,572
	Increase....$465,791		Decrease....$542,300	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS.	
	May 4.	April 27.	May 4.	April 27.
Citizens' Bank	$2,548,990	$2,652,710	$3,969,731	$4,012,970
Canal Bank	860,295	874,706	1,236,114	1,166,596
Louisiana	917,831	901,886	4,466,165	4,309,577
Louis'na State	1,708,775	1,745,405	4,663,521	4,670,597
Mec. & Traders	311,215	311,390	1,041,844	1,004,395
Bank of N. O.	50[illegible],465	525,865	1,358,557	1,227,650
Southern Bk.	48,465	44,355	442,337	507,143
Union Bank	509,545	495,585	863,829	1,004,105
Merchants' Bk.	305,545	314,135	283,094	389,917
Crescent City	140,415	146,355	177,622	168,661
Bk. of America	156,930	157,775	1,242,824	1,234,520
Totals	8,005,471	8,170,161	19,835,638	19,696,131
	Decrease...$164,700		Increase....$139,707	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE.		DUE DIST. BANKS.	
	May 4.	April 27.	May 4.	April 27.
Citizens' Bank	$1,607,781	$1,788,341	$295,041	$364,929
Canal Bank	1,889,243	1,941,682	72,941	94,330
Louisiana	1,215,188	1,183,380	61,945	82,076
Louisiana St.	643,242	820,244	179,026	242,738
Mec. & Traders	341,686	341,686	31,028	32,194
Bank of N. O.	25,298	25,660	175,461	189,817
Southern Bank	647,435	718,474	....	....
Union Bank	352,652	381,017	177,018	237,472
Merchants' Bk.	47,761	3,903	29,561	34,188
Crescent City	23,067	23,057	5,231	2,388
Bk. of America	1,000	1,000	3,083	1,510
Total	$6,7[illegible]4,333	$7,328,354	$1,0[illegible]3,133	$1,208,536
	Decrease...$574,021		Decrease...$178,403	

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, 5th of May, says:

"There is no Money Markets. The movements at the Banks are confined to renewals: a few thousand of dollars may be passed at a sitting. Every disposition is evinced to renew paper now maturing. A general veto appears to be placed on applications where the proceeds are intended to be diverted from the city. Take the movements all round to-day, something of a pressure was observable. Most parties, however, were inclined to take it calmly and not submit to large sacrifices. The Exchange Market was a total blank so far as Foreign bills were concerned. First class francs were offered at 5f.75 without meeting buyers—extreme rates may be quoted at 5f 90@5f.75. Sterling was equally as dull; small sums in ship bills were taken at 95 and 96. Nothing doing in documents. There was some inquiry for remittance. Domestic funds were selling at ½ to ¾ discount over the counter. A round amount in Bank checks was taken at 1 ₱ cent. discount. Out doors the rates, if there were any, ruled from 2@2¼@3 ₱ cent. discount. Some of the Banks hold at par over the counter without caring to sell even at this rate, their balances being reduced to a very low point. There were no movements in Stocks. Not a share sold this week to our knowledge. Nothing doing in Bonds."

The net receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad for the month of April were as follows:

1860	$90,463 00
1861	97,291 09
Decrease	$6,828 09

The receipts for same month last four years compare thus:

1858	$79,933 47	1860	$90,463 00
1859	81,608 89	1861	97,291 09

General Foreign Markets by the Africa.

LONDON, Saturday, April 27.

SPECIE AND BULLION.—The *Herald* says that the representatives of the leading American establishments were renewing purchases of gold for shipment. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £15,254. BARING BROS. & Co quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1⅜d.; Dollars nominal, at 5s 7⅛d; Eagles, 76s. 6d.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report a very limited business, owing to continued very fine weather. Flour very dull and prices nominal; quotations 27s. 6d.@30s. 6d. Wheat inactive and sales merely in retail, although there was rather more inquiry yesterday; Red 11s. 3d.@12s. 9d; White 12s. 3d.@14s. 3d. Corn neglected and freely offered at 35s.@35s. 6d., for Mixed, 35s. 6d.@36s. for Yellow, and 36s. 6d.@37s. for White.

PROVISIONS.—Beef in fair request and unchanged. Pork quiet, but steady. Bacon rather more firmly held, but business limited. Lard dull at 54s.@55s. Tallow in fair request, and in some cases a shade dearer; Butchers' Association, 54s. 9d.@55s.

PRODUCE.—Ashes firm. Pots, 31s. 6d.@32s.; Pearls, 32s. 6d.@33s. Sugar opened firm and active, but closed quiet. Coffee—the market is bare of supplies. Rice freely supplied and 3d.@6d. cheaper; Carolina, 20s.@22s. Resin 3d.@6d. dearer for Common; sales of 4,500 bbls. at 4s. 9d.@5s. Spirits Turpentine in more demand; sales of 1,000 bbls., at 31s., on the spot, and 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d. to arrive. Linseed Cakes £9 7s. 6d.@£9 12s. 6d. for American. Fish Oils in fair demand; Cod, £36. Linseed steady and in fair request.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. quote BREADSTUFFS unchanged and business very quiet. IRON very dull; rails and bars £5@£5 2s. 6d., f. o. b.; Scotch pigs 49s. SUGARS quiet and partially rather lower. COFFEE firm, and colory sorts 6d.@1s. dearer. TEA dull; Congou 1s.@1s. 1d. RICE, flat and lower. TALLOW steady at 59s. for Y. C.; SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 32s. for American. OILS—SPERM sells at £105; COD, £37 10s.; SEAL, £40. LINSEED advanced to 28s. 6d. on the spot and 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d. for Autumn delivery. TIN advanced 5s. for English. BLOCKS, 125s.

HAVRE MARKET.

(For the week ending April 24 inclusive,) Cotton dull and drooping, and prices almost nominal. Sales of the week, 7,000 bales at 104 f. for *tres ordinaire* Orleans, and 99 f. for *bas*. Stock 280,000 bales. Wheat firm and rather dearer. Ashes quiet but firm. Coffee very dull, but prices maintained. Oils in good request, but prices weak. Rice barely maintained. Whalebone in better demand, but no improvement in prices.

The Latest Via Queenstown.

LONDON, Saturday, April 27.

BREADSTUFFS quiet.

PROVISIONS steady.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 9, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 110 bbls. Ashes, 12,357 bbls. Flour, 82 bbls. Corn Meal, 92,365 bushels Wheat, 59,950 bushels Corn, 18,975 bushels Oats, 1,188 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,487 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request at $5 62½@$5 75 for Pearls, and $5 62½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 200 mats Java at 16½c.; 400 bags Maracaibo at 13½c.@14c.; 550 bags Jamaica and 150 bags St. Domingo on private terms; also (reported) 1,200 bags St. Domingo on terms not ascertained.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand, and has been stiffly held, including Middling Uplands at 13½c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 2,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been more sought after, and as desirable lots have been less freely offered, prices have advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. The reported sales add up 16,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 05@$5 15; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 25@$5 45, mainly at $5 25@$5 30; superfine Western at $5 05@$5 15; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 25@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 30@$6 30; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 55; round hoop Extra Ohio shipping brands, $5 60@$5 70, chiefly at $5 60@$5 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05 @ $5 15
Extra State	5 25 @ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 05 @ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 25 @ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 30 @ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50 @ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 60 @ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75 @ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 50 @ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 70 @ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70 @ 7 50

Southern is in moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales have been made of 1,800 bbls. at $5 75@$6 35 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in fair demand, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 30@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 950 bbls. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $3 10@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite freely offered and purchased, at however, reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 117,000 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club, at $1 23½; White Western, inferior to choice, at $1 40@$1 60; Amber Western, (Winter) small lots, at $1 31@$1 33; Red Western, at $1 28@$1 30; Amber Wisconsin, part at $1 24; Milwaukee Club, chiefly at $1 22@$1 23; Chicago Spring, at $1 15@$1 20; Red State, $1 25½@$1 28; and White California $1 38 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining. Sales have been reported of 75,000 bushels at 62c.@63c. for new mixed Western; 62c.@64c., mainly at 62c., for old do. do.; 53c.@60c. for unsound do. do.; 64c.@65c. for Northern and Jersey Yellow; and (nominally) 75c.@80c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in fair demand at 68c. ₱ bushel. Sales 3,800 bushels. Barley is inactive and depressed at 55c.@70c. ₱ bushel; sales 2,000 bushels, part State, at 58c. ₱ bushel. Oats are more sought after, including Canada, at 34c.@35c.; Western, at 33½c.@34½c., and State at 34½c.@35½c. ₱ bushel. A sale of 10,000 bushels choice State, on shipboard, was made at 37c. ₱ bushel.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 7th inst., says: "The following is the estimate of Mr. CATLIN, Secretary of the Board of Trade, of the amount of Flour and Grain in store in this city to-day, compared with the amount in store a week ago:

	May 6.	April 29.
Flour, bbls	47,160	60,050
Wheat, bushels	1,030,512	1,415,449
Corn, bushels	1,470,828	2,094,256
Oats, bushels	570,000	551,061

From the above table it will be seen that there is a very material diminution of the grain in store since the 29th ult. At this rate our warehouses will soon be entirely depleted; but a good currency and high prices will soon draw large quantities of grain from the farmers of the Northwest."

HAY—Sales to-day 500 bales North River, at 65c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, mainly for local use, including new at 14c.@22c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been very quiet to-day, at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Sales 65 bbls. New Orleans at 30c.@32c., and 87 hhds. Porto Rico at 28c.@30c., chiefly at 28c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in request, including Common, chiefly at $1 90@$1 95 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in very limited demand, at from 75c. to 80c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, but prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported of 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $17 50@$17 75 for Mess, an unascertained price for 600 bbls. uninspected Mess, and $13 25@$13 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited request, at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is moderately active at former rates. Sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls., at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is unaltered. Sales 580 bbls., at $11 50@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 25 ₱ bbl. Butter continues inactive, at 10c.@14c. for Western, 13c.@17c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 4½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of yesterday, remarks: "There has been hardly anything done in Provisions, and the market has been quite unsettled and prices irregular and nominal. Of Mess Pork, 600 bbls. sold on Saturday at $16 50, and 1,000 bbls. at $17, to be delivered during this month at the buyer's option. Nothing worth naming done in Bacon or Bulk Meat. The former has been offered at 6c., 8c. and 9¾c. for shoulders, sides, and clear sides; the latter at 5c. and 7¼c. The offerings have been light, as there are none willing to sell at these prices, except those who cannot hold. Lard is nominal at 8¾c.@9c., which are the rates asked. There is no demand. The embargo upon shipments of all kinds of Provisions and Breadstuffs to the Southern States continues. Nothing in that line is permitted to leave here, by river or railway, destined for any point south of the Ohio or west of the Mississippi."

RICE—Sales have been reported of 285 tcs., in lots, at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.; also 1,000 bags East India, for export, and 1,875 bags East India, just arrived, all on private terms.

SUGARS—Holders are very firm, but the demand is less animated, especially from shippers. Sales to-day 865 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 4¼c.@6¼c., mainly at 4¼c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 1,300 bbls., in lots, at 16½c.@16¾c., chiefly 16¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners claim higher rates, thus impeding business operations. For Liverpool—Flour 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7½d.@8d.; Corn, 7d.@7½d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, ¼d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Lard and Bacon, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@9d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Pork. 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard. 27s. 6d.@30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s 6d. ₱ ton. For Havre—Wheat, (20,000 bushels,) at 17c.@18c. ₱ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.		
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May	1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May	1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May	1
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May	2
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May	4
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	May	4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May	7
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	May	8
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May	9
Persia	Liverpool	New York	May	11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May	13
New-York	Southampton	New York	May	15
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May	16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May	18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May	18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May	21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May	25
Fulton	Southampton	New York	June	8
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	June	14

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	May	11
Bremen	New-York	Southampt'n	May	11
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	May	14
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May	15
Hammonia	New-York	Southampt'n	May	18
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May	18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May	22
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May	25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May	24
Arago	New-York	Southampt'n	May	25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May	29
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	May	30
Teutonia	New-York	Hamburg	June	1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June	5
America	Boston	Liverpool	June	12
Fulton	New-York	Havre	June	22

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Bremen* will close at the Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

South Mails close at............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE SOLDIER'S POCKET AND KNAPSACK.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,

instituted at Boston, 1814, is now publishing a series of small books and tracts, adapted to the wants of volunteer soldiers, and fitted in size and binding for their pockets and knapsacks. These, and other publications of the same society, may be obtained at the Tract Depository, No. 13 Bible House, Astor place.

I. W. BRINKERHOFF, Agent.

N. B.—Donations are solicited to enable the Committee to make grants of their publications to the Army.

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FOR THE MILLION,
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In an eight-page Supplement to THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER—embracing the School for the Soldier, School for the Company, and Instructions for Skirmishes for Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics, complete—illustrated with 24 engravings and three correct Maps of the Seat of War. Published by permission of Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. (Copyright secured.)

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WM. W. HARDING.

Philadelphia Inquirer, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 7TH INST., A lady's GOLD HUNTING WATCH and CHAIN attached; they belong to the wife of a volunteer to Washington, and are prized above their real value. The finder will please return them to No. 393 8th-av. H. G. STONE.

MONEY LOST.—A POCKET WALLET, CONTAINING about $50, on Wednesday morning, between Jamaica, L. I., and No. 55 Broadway, New-York *via* South Ferry. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to J. CRUIKSHANK, at said number.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, IN BROADWAY, ON THE 8th inst., a LADY'S BROOCH, (set in pearls) containing hair. The above reward will be paid for the same, by leaving it at No. 14 Lafayette place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

is now open for the season; has been repaired, repainted and rearrapted. Northampton is pronounced by travelers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.

NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1861.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN, N. J., will open June 1. The proprietor having secured a more favorable lease, and in consideration of the times, is prepared to make arrangements with boarders at a reduction from former rates. Boats leave Pier No. 2 N. R. at 8, 11½, 3½ and 5½; from Dey st., at 10½ and 4½. Only 35 minutes from New-York.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cossens, No. 73 Warren st.

JOSHUA WHITING, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIVATE boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, will be open 1st of May. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and those wishing a quiet resort. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

ELEGANT OPPORTUNITY FOR SUMMER hotel or select family resort: within convenient driving distance from the City. Would be let to a party every way unexceptionable. For particulars, address HOMER MORGAN, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH accommodations for servant, horse and carriage, now ready, with good board, situate on Walnut Hill, Montgomery place, Yonkers, ten minutes' from railroad depôt or steamboat; large lawn, six acres; plenty of fruit and shade trees. For further particulars, inquire of DWIGHT BISHOP, No. 394 Hudson-st.

WANTED.—COUNTRY OR VILLAGE BOARD for the Summer by a gentleman, wife and daughter, five years old, within six hours of New-York, in some pleasant locality. Price to be reasonable. Describe locality, stating price and advantages, if any, for pleasure fishing. Answer until Monday. Address T. W. B. H., Box No. 535 New-York City Post office.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately on reasonable terms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will have prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ROSEVILLE, BETWEEN Orange and Newark; distance, ¾ hour from New-York, with constant communication. Good board, and moderate terms. Address H. B. G., Box No. 1,890 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT TARRYTOWN.—A number of very pleasant rooms on Broadway, third house above the monument. Apply on the premises, or address H. D., Box No. 3,975, Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on the second floor, in a house occupied by a private family, residing in Madison-av. The house is large, new and first class. Private table furnished, and no other boarders taken. Address C., Box No. 41 Post-office.

TO LET, WITH PARTIAL BOARD—A suite of two or three rooms in a small and private family; the house is modern and very eligibly situated, within a few doors of Washington Park. The rooms will be let singly or together. Address ANDERSON, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—IN A FIRST-CLASS private house, No. 230 West 32d-st., a large front room, on second floor, furnished, to a gentleman and wife, or to one or two single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN.—Two or three very pleasant rooms on second floor of house No. 334 4th-st., three doors west of Broadway. Also a desirable front basement for a physician's office, on reasonable terms.

PERSONS WISHING BOARD CAN BE pleasantly accommodated in the family of a professional gentleman, at No. 107 East 39th-st.; modern conveniences; good neighborhood; house newly furnished throughout.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE AND SINGLE gentlemen can be handsomely accommodated at No. 37 West 18th-st., in a very desirable location, between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, FOR GENTLEMEN—In 34th st., near 5th av.; first-class house, private family. Address OMEGA, Box 134 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING between 8th and 17th sts., a little west of Broadway, wish to dispose of a fine, well furnished room supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman. No other boarders taken. Satisfactory references required. Address, with name, L. T. P., Box No 145 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM and pantry with board suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen in a first-class house with a private family. Location fine; all the comforts of a home, at a moderate price. Dinner at 6. Apply for three days, at No. 128 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gents who will room together, can be suited with elegant furnished rooms, single or in suites, with board; dinner at 6 o'clock; accommodations to suit first class boarders. No. 119 Waverley-place, near Washington-square.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DEsiring pleasant rooms in a first-class house, with all the improvements, where there are but few boarders, can obtain such by addressing P. B., Brooklyn Post-office. Also, a room for a single gentleman; terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNITURED rooms with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, will be let at No. 118 East 14th-st. House first-class and board excellent; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in an American family where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed on very reasonable terms, by applying immediately at No. 38 Charlton-st.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 79 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., near St. George's Church, in a private family. The entire second floor, together or separate, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR a family, can find good board and rooms on second floor, also two single rooms, in a pleasant house, near Broadway. No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—FOUR OR FIVE GENTLEMEN will find board and pleasant furnished rooms, in a private family, at No. 159 West 36th-st., near 8th-ave. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF SECond story front rooms, on the whole floor, to let with full board, in first-class house, No. 5 West 24th st., opposite 5th-av. Hotel. Also, a front hall bedroom.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms, on the 3d floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6 h avs.

BOARDING.—OR TO LET.—PART OF A SMALL house up town to let with board, if desired, to a small American family. Some furniture would be taken in exchange. Address S. E., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No. 185 East 21st st.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS, with board, can be obtained by applying at No. 53 East 28th-st. Dinner at 6 P. M. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry, and a bedroom attached, to a gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms, in a convenient location, with a private family, by applying at No. 32 Willoughby st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SOCIAL FAMILY residing in a pleasant location near the ferries, will let, with board, two or three furnished rooms to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Terms very low. Address P. D. R., Box No. 776 Post-office N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can find pleasant rooms and board in a private family at No. 206 State-st., near Court. Dinner at 6. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, at No. 13 Poplar-st.; location good, and near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms, unfurnished, on second floor, in a small private family; the house is beautifully located, a short distance from South Ferry. Apply at No. 20 Harrison-st., nearly opposite Tompkins'-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can obtain rooms, furnished or unfurnished, or in suites, with full or partial board, at No. 4 Willow-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; house first-class; reference required.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain a large alcove room, on second-story front, at No. 26 Harrison-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn; eight minutes' walk to Hamilton or South Ferries. House furnished with all the modern improvements. Family private and terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

NO. 49 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—A suite of spacious rooms, with or without private table; also, single rooms, with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers desiring to spend the Summer in the City will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are very airy and cheerful.

FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—A SUITE OF rooms, elegantly furnished, to let to a family requiring superior accommodations; private table served in good style. Also, rooms single or en suite for gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 19 5th-av., third door above Brevoort House.

A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN WHO WOULD like to room together can have a handsomely-furnished parlor, and bedroom attached, on the second floor, with gas, bath closets, &c., at a very moderate rent; first class neighborhood. Call at No. 47 West 27th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

109 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—LARGE and well-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; house and location one of the finest in the City; dinner at 6 o'clock; a billiard table in the house for the use of the guests. First-class reference required.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 11th st., near 5th-av., wish to rent two or more very fine rooms to gentlemen, with or without board; rooms would be let together or separately. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A HANDSOME PARLOR, nicely furnished as a sleeping-room, will be let low to one or two gentlemen, in the private family, No. 10 West 9th-st. Also, a smaller bedroom. Gas and bath. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOM—WITH OR WITHOUT board in a small house, occupied by a genteel French family, without children. Good chance to secure the French language and music. Inquire at No. 26 East 24th st., between Madison-square and 4th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN A FIRST-class modern built house in 21st st., between Broadway and 4th av., will let several furnished rooms to gentlemen, with or without board. Apply to E. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 62 East 14th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A SUITE of rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, in a first-class family to single gentlemen; two large parlors, with bedrooms, or more room if required. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN OF QUIET HABits, a fine front room, furnished or unfurnished, in a private house, near the 5th-av. Hotel, without board. Apply between the hours of 3 and 5, P. M., or after 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 1 West 26th-st.

NO. 30 CLINTON-PLACE—NEAR BROADway, two or three pleasant and well-furnished rooms to let, with board, together or separately; suitable for a family or for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Satisfactory references required.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., wish to dispose of one or two rooms to a single gentleman, or gentleman and wife; satisfactory references given and required. Address C. O., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, PLEASANT ROOMS on second and third floors, with closets, gas, water, &c., in the first-class house No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References given and required.

PLEASANT AND DESIRABLE ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be obtained at No. 242 East Broadway, near Clinton-st.

ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 104 WAVERLEY-place, fourth house from Washington Parade Ground; two neat front rooms, with or without board; gas, bath, &c.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS—FURNISHED or unfurnished, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with board. Dinner at 6. Apply at No 132 East 14th-st.

NO. 38 BEACH-ST., (ST. JOHN'S PARK).—TO let, with board, large, pleasant rooms, suitable for families; also single rooms for gentlemen; house contains all the modern improvements. Terms moderate.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, HANDsomely furnished rooms in a first-class house; location, West 24th st., near the Fifth avenue Hotel. Address T. C. D., No. 1,107 Broadway.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can have a pleasant room and good board, by applying at No. 54 Beach-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, BY a lady and son, immediately, with a good view and near the water. Terms moderate. Address E. N., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

24 UNIVERSITY PLACE, (CORNER OF 9th-st.—A suite of apartments, handsomely furnished, with full board, to let. Also single rooms, unexceptionable. References required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 13 MURRAY HILL PARK.—MOST DEsirable rooms and location for Summer, for families or single gentlemen, either permanent or transient. References exchanged.

TO LET.—AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES TO LET two furnished front bedrooms to gentlemen without board. Location 14th st., near 2d-av. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,741 Post-office, New-York.

SUPERIOR APARTMENTS, WITH OR without board, can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 147 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 30th-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—AT NO. 53 EAST 16th-st., near Union Park. The location is quiet and central, and easy of access, by stage or cars.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, in a first-class house, No. 32 Bond-st. References exchanged.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the pills by mail, and oblige.

Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:

I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send it me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter*.

Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price, 25 cents.*

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send as a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Jessie Brown.

WINTER GARDEN—Hiawatha—A Regular Fix.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM — Afternoon and Evening—Bowled Out — Anderson; Or, The Patriots at Sumter in '61. Curiosities at all Hours.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Lloyd's Minstrels.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The recent reports relative to the concentration of the secession forces preparatory to a descent upon the Federal Capital, have had the effect of accelerating the movements of the Northern troops towards that point, under orders of the authorities. Nineteen Regiments, in addition to those previously ordered, have been called for to proceed there at once, and they are already on the way, to rendezvous at the Relay Camp and at Washington. Gen. Patterson, who has advanced on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road as far as Bush River, where men, under his direction, are engaged in reconstructing the burnt bridge, is stated to have upwards of fifteen thousand men under his command, who are proceeding over from different routes, three of which converge at Baltimore. It is expected that, in anticipation of threatened movements on the part of the forces in Virginia, Federal troops will soon occupy Arlington Heights—perhaps to day.

The citizens of Baltimore had an opportunity of seeing Federal troops yesterday, although they did not exactly pass through the city. A considerable body of regulars, accompanied by Sherman's Battery and a Pennsylvania Regiment, landed from Perrysville at Locust Point about 3 o'clock P. M., and took the cars for Washington.

The report of our Washington correspondent, that it was the intention of the Virginia troops at Harper's Ferry to cross over to the Maryland side and occupy the heights there, overlooking the Ferry, has been verified. We learn by a telegram from Harrisburgh, that the movement was made on Tuesday morning last, and that the Virginians in considerable force are fortifying themselves there, and soon to be joined by a body of twelve hundred Kentuckians. It remains to be seen what course will be pursued by the authorities of Maryland in this emergency—whether they will quietly permit this invasion of the soil of the State without remonstrance.

It is reported by a gentleman who had recently returned from the South, that there are, within a radius of fifty miles from Richmond, fifteen thousand Secessionist troops. He also reports that there are in Tennessee and Kentucky about fifteen thousand troops, whose destination is supposed to be Cairo. That a demonstration against that place is contemplated cannot be doubted. Large bodies of troops are also reported to be at Hopsfield, in Arkansas, opposite Memphis, and at a point five miles above. A resolution was yesterday introduced in the Kentucky Legislature, asking Gov. Magoffin to interfere to prevent the passage of troops across the State to attack Cairo.

Notwithstanding the repeated assertions of the secession leaders and usurpers, that assurances have been received from authoritative sources in Europe that the Government of the Confederate Rebels would be recognized as legitimate immediately on the arrival of duly accredited agents at the various European Courts, careful inquiry on the part of the Federal Government has established the fact that there is no prospect of such recognition by any Power on the other side of the Atlantic, as long as the Administration at Washington refuses to recognize Southern independence. The blockade of the Southern ports has been the subject of anxious inquiries on the part of the Foreign Representatives at Washington, but so far not a single protest has been uttered against it

To judge from the telegraphic reports of the Confederates, which reach us from Montgomery, one would suppose that the resources of the seceders, in money and men, were perfectly inexhaustible. Yesterday it was reported that there had been applications for letters-of-marque, to the number of five hundred thousand, and to-day we have the equally credible story, that the Confederacy has the control of sufficient arms, ordnance and ammunition of every description, to put into the field one hundred and fifty thousand men for one year's campaign. Taking into consideration the amount of stealing done by Floyd & Co., this latter statement may not be very far above the mark; but it will be observed, that one important item is entirely omitted—that of rations.

Pennsylvania is determined to do her share in the pending conflict. A bill now before the Legislature, having already passed the House, provides for raising fifteen regiments additional to those already called for, making a total of fifty five regiments. The bill also provides for a loan of $3,000,000 for war purposes.

The steamer *Kedar* arrived here yesterday, from Annapolis, *via* Fort Monroe, bringing several sick persons, principally of the Eighth Regiment, a number of prisoners, who had been arrested for petty offences, and one of the soldiers of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, who was seriously wounded in Baltimore. They come home in charge of Sergeant McDermott, of the United States Army. The latter officer called on his way at Fort Monroe, Va., where was received on board the women connected with that garrison, embracing the wives and daughters of the officers and others He communicates some interesting facts concerning affairs in this part of the Chesapeake.

The mail steamship *Africa*, which, leaving Liverpool on the 27th of April, called at Queenstown on the following day, arrived here yesterday, in the afternoon. The news is of unusual interest, as it furnishes indications of the first impression produced in Europe by the reduction of Fort Sumter. The report of the attack and surrender only reached London on the day before the *Africa* sailed; so that its influence can only be traced in the first effect on the stock and cotton markets, and upon the Press. The earliest feeling was one of the profoundest gloom and discouragement. Stocks receded, American securities were prostrated, and Cotton advanced. Subsequent reflection suggested a probability, eagerly accepted, that hostilities would terminate with the opening act; and that, startled by the shock of arms, the Government and the separated States would have fresh dispositions for an amicable arrangement. The notion, founded on the fact that no lives had been lost, also became current that the affair was merely a sham fight, arranged entirely to cover the evacuation from discredit, and save the reputation of Major Anderson. These ideas were indorsed generally by the journals, who, however, regarded the business as extremely enigmatic, and as needing further enlightenment before final judgment could be passed. If war were to follow, it was agreed that the manufacturing districts would be ruined. The stock market had recovered its strength before the steamer left.

The political news from Europe is without striking importance. The quarrel between Garibaldi, Cavour and Cialdini had been adjusted through the offices of the King. From Naples we have reports of further disturbances, and of the flight of large numbers of the people into the Papal territory to escape the conscription. The French troops at Rome were being relieved, and Gen. Dumont, the successor of Gen. Guyon, had been received cordially by His Holiness. The Russian Government was crowding its troops into every town of Poland. A popular outbreak was confidently expected to take place on the Emperor's birthday. From Japan we have word that the difficulty between the Government and the English and French Ministers had been settled, and the Envoys had resumed their residence at the Capital.

The Eighth Anniversary of the Social (Congregational) Reunion took place last evening at Apollo Hall, in Broadway, and was attended by a very large gathering of Christians of various denominations. Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, presided, and addresses were made by Revs. A L Stone, of Boston; R. M. Hatfield, of the M. E Church; Milletts, of the Dutch Reformed; Trall, of the Episcopal Church; H. W. Beecher and Hon H. J. Raymond. The occasion was one of deep interest. The exercises were varied by instrumental and vocal music, and the most patriotic spirit pervaded the meeting throughout.

The Board of Aldermen last evening discussed propositions to print the names and addresses of members of the sub relief committees; to increase the salaries in the Croton Department, and to provide for further city expenditures not specified in the tax levy. The Board concurred with the Councilmen in tendering the hospitalities of the city to Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, erecting a flag staff for the armory of the 71st Regiment, and presenting a stand of colors to the 8th In the Board of Councilmen a resolution was adopted calling upon the City Inspector to report to the Board whether the streets had been cleaned in accordance with the contract with A. J. Hackley, and if not, by what authority he (the City Inspector) certifies to the correctness of said Hackley's bills.

The Forty-second Anniversary of the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb took place yesterday, at Irving Hall. The audience was very large and select, while the proceedings were rendered more interesting than on former occasions by the intense patriotism, in reference to the Southern rebellion, which the deaf and dumb pupils introduced into their exercises.

The Long Island Railroad Company yesterday opened its new route from Jamaica to its future terminus at Hunter's Point. A large number of invited guests joined in celebrating the event, and partook of a collation at the dépôt, when speeches were made by Mr. Morris, President of the road Mr. Riley, of Pa., Mr. Perrin, Mr. Willard and others. The trains will hereafter run regularly over this route, connecting with New-York by the James-slip and Thirty-fourth street Ferries.

At Special Term of the Superior Court, before Justice Robertson, a motion was yesterday made in the Crystal Palace insurance cases, to dismiss the complaints because the actions were not brought by the Corporation Counsel, but by other attorneys. Decision reserved. In a suit tried before Judge Daly, in the Common Pleas, reported in the Times yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict against the Hudson River Railroad Company for $1,500, for causing the death of the plaintiff's child through carelessness on the part of the Company's agents. In the General Sessions there were two acquittals, two convictions and two pleas of guilty on charges of larceny. Only light sentences were imposed. There was also one acquittal on the charge of homicide. There are, at the present time, fewer cases on the prison list than there have been at any time for a great many years past. Judge McCunn is hurrying up the business of the Court, and will adjourn soon, to lead his regiment into the field.

The Stock Market continued somewhat depressed through the early part of yesterday, but stiffened up in the afternoon, and left off firm for the cash Stock, while sellers were offering time bargains, 5@10 days, at a concession. Exchange advanced to 105@105½.

An active demand prevailed for Flour at firmer prices, and for Wheat and Corn at reduced rates. A fair business was transacted in Provisions, including Pork, which declined; in Cotton and Rice, which were advancing; and in Whiskey, which was dearer. Coffee, Hay and Tallow were rather more sought after. Common Resin was in request. The Freight Market was firmer, but not brisk. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

Affairs at Head-Quarters.

We confess, that with all our confidence in the Administration and Gen. Scott, we are not satisfied that the Capital is out of danger. The journals have been filled with notices of the arrival of troops at Washington from day to day, and yet we are informed, from a perfectly reliable source, that two days ago there were less than 13,000 troops in that city. There are about 2,500 at the Relay House, and perhaps 5,000 at Annapolis and along the road. Gen. Patterson's force *en route* for Washington is estimated at 15,000, but it will probably be a week before they reach that city, if indeed that is their destination. But as things stand now, we do not see how it would be possible, within three or four days, to marshal more than 25,000 men for the defence of the Capital.

Our accounts from Virginia lead us to believe that not less than 40,000 troops are at various points within that State, but all within three days of Washington if put in motion by an energetic and rigorous commander. From persons whom we believe to be entirely trustworthy, we learn that these troops are all good fighting men—that there is an entire absence of rowdyism and dissipation in the ranks, and that they are all apparently thoroughly zealous and sincere in the crusade they have undertaken. We confess that with such a force, within so short a distance of Washington, we should be glad to see troops sent thither with a good deal more alacrity than has yet been displayed. The danger is possibly not so pressing as it seemed to be a fortnight ago; but we cannot think the Capital safe enough to make it wise to relax a particle of the energy or the vigilance for which the Government has recently had credit.

It must be borne in mind that Gen. Lee, who commands the Virginia forces, was one of the ablest and most accomplished officers in the American service. He was a special favorite with Gen. Scott, and left Washington, as did also Col. Lay, who is associated with him, in full possession of all the General's views and purposes. It must also be remembered that while we are left in utter ignorance of the movements of the forces in Virginia, everything done at Washington, even in the Cabinet of the Commanding-General, is telegraphed at once to Richmond, Charleston and New-Orleans. Why our Government does not at once stop the telegraph south of Washington, or why it continues to afford mail facilities for treason and conspiracy to the seceded States, we cannot imagine.

There are 5,000 soldiers in this City to-day, and as many more in the State, ready and eager to start for Washington,—but they cannot get orders. The whole military machinery, both of the State and the nation, moves slowly and with an utter lack of that vigor and energy essential to such a campaign as that upon which we have entered. Our enemy will not sleep,—nor be deterred an instant by the red-tape formalities which hamper the operations of our own forces.

We tell the Government that the people demand energy, promptitude,—a resolute and earnest action in meeting the issue. They would far rather see *twice* as many men in Washington as may be needed, than a solitary one short of any possible emergency. It costs no more to maintain troops in Washington than in New York. Their chances of discipline and of drill are better, and they are much nearer the scene of operations. Why, then, not bring them there? Why dampen their ardor, and discourage their zeal, by throwing merely formal and utterly needless obstacles in their way? We hope that Washington is not in danger. But we warn the Government that, if it should be taken from them, they will be held to the highest and the sternest responsibility ever yet devolved upon the rulers of a great nation.

Blockading by Land.

The Secretary of the Navy is making every arrangement to carry out very efficiently the proclamation of the President, enforcing a blockade of the Southern ports. Before the Summer has begun, almost every rebel harbor will be closed. The Administration see clearly that no more important movement can be carried out for bringing the rebels to their senses. Every consideration demands the most strict and merciless execution of this provision.

But we must also bear in mind, that a marine blockade at this season of the year is by no means so injurious to the Southern interests as at any other season. Their cotton is nearly all out, and they can export no more before next Winter. Some few luxuries and necessities come to them directly from Europe, or by sea from Northern ports. These they will be deprived of. The great bulk, however, of what they need most—corn, flour, bacon, cattle and supplies of necessity reach them by land. These continue to reach them.

An intelligent traveler who has just come northward from New-Orleans, through Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, states that the "Army of Virginia" and New-Orleans are now fed from Cincinnati. Train after train loaded with provisions rolls down from this city to Louisville, and thence the articles are sent southward or to Virginia, as they are called for. He states that the trying time with regard to provisions in the South will be between the present season and Autumn; that miles and miles in Mississippi and the Gulf States which were planted with cotton are now green with corn, and they are confident in the Fall of having corn and grain enough. Provided only they get over these Summer months safely, they will be well supplied thereafter. His own opinion is that nothing but a blockade of provisions could bring the masses to sober reason. We hear also that steamboats loaded with grain and supplies still go down the Mississippi to feed the rebel population.

Now all this is a suicidal weakness on the part of our authorities. We are either in earnest and at war, or we had better at once acknowledge our error and dissolve our armies, and let the Confederate States control the country. The people on the seaboard are sacrificing property by the millions for the maintenance of the Government and the crushing of the rebellion. They expect the Western authorities and people to act with equal good faith. Unless in some way unexplained, it would be an everlasting blot on the escutcheon of Ohio, that when loudest in professions of loyalty, and in opposition to Slavery, she yet was allowing her factors, merchants and farmers to grow rich by feeding the enemy. We are confident *the people* can know nothing of these exports of provisions. They ought to be summarily stopped, whether to a "neutral" State, like Kentucky, by railroad, or by river to Louisiana. If the State authorities and Federal officers do not attend to it, the loyal citizens should. The war will be endless, if we feed on one side and starve on the other. There must be no exceptions to our blockade, no relentings. It must be pitiless and unswerving. Not a barrel of flour or a bushel of corn or oats, not a ham nor a hog should pass from all our rich Western markets, to a Rebel State. Peace and victory can only come soon by the utmost vigor in carrying on war.

We are rejoiced to see that the Department at Washington are issuing stricter injunctions in regard to conveying produce on the Mississippi to the States on the Gulf. We trust there will be no delicacy in the dealings with Kentucky. There should be Federal officers at Louisville, to see that no produce is sent by rail to Virginia or Louisiana. Or if this is impossible, then Kentucky herself should be put under embargo. We want no tender dealings now with Border States. A war like this can know no "neutrality." Kentucky is either with or against us. We must have no half measures. The whole Rebel Confederation are to be blockaded—starved if possible. Let nothing stand in the way of this.

Duties at Home.

Our citizens have plainly come to the conclusion that a life-and-death struggle has begun for the very existence of the Government. They are seriously preparing themselves for the burdens of the war. Money is afforded without stint, and more can be had when it is called for. Time, and services, and life are freely offered. This is necessary, and right. The first interest now should be this question between Law and Anarchy.

But our conscientious citizens who make it a principle to do so much, and devote so much to the public welfare, must consider now that they will have a double duty to perform; they must aid the Government, and they must also keep up the usual benefactions at home. These will be onerous burdens, but every right-minded man should brace himself to bear them, feeling that the sacrifice is an offering for his country's cause. Our great public charities in New-York are public necessities. They are based on wants which are permanent, and dangerous if unattended to. They are the legitimate results of the civilization and Christianity of the age. If they are neglected in these times of war, evils will spring up among us which will curse our posterity, and thousands who are not responsible for our negligence.

War, too, is already sowing its seeds of evil in our City. We hear that the poor soldiers' children, abandoned and friendless, are even now besetting the offices of charitable associations, like the Children's Aid Society and Newsboys' Lodging-house. This will be far more the case, as the war continues. As the brave men who have volunteered, die from sickness and battle, their children will be left without their strongest protector and guide. Many will grow up, educated in street life, who will become burdens, or worse, to the community; many will suffer bitterly from hunger and poverty, or will die young and forsaken. We hear from the agents of these various associations, that several of the Industrial Schools, especially those for the children of poor Germans,—schools where the children of these very volunteers who are now enduring storm and hardship in the struggle for our rights, have been aided and educated—that these must be closed from sheer want of funds to carry them on. Our German fellow-citizens are coming forward nobly in this war, and it would be a burning shame if the children of those brave fellows were to be shut out from the poor pittance of a loaf of bread and the instruction of a Charity School.

These things should not be! Our wealthy merchants and all of moderate means who have the future welfare of this City at heart, should come forward and bear those practical charities for children clear over these stormy times. Many men must be ready even to encroach on their capital in such crises for the sake of charity and humanity. In a few months, whether war continues or not, New-York must recover something of her business and form new channels of trade. Then, with her old generosity, charity will receive liberally of her abundance. But now, in the time of business depression and war excitement, it needs a special effort for her to provide for her great evils and wants, lying so near at hand and so constantly recurring.

Not a War against the South.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the war, which is now being initiated, is a war "against the South," or against Southern institutions. It is true that geographically the North occupies one side of the controversy and the South the other, but this is simply owing to the fact that the treason which renders the war inevitable, originated and prevails only at the South, while loyalty to the Union is the universal sentiment of the Northern people. On the part of the South the war was begun, and is being prosecuted, for the overthrow of the Government, to pull down and destroy this free Republic, that for more than three-quarters of a century has been the astonishment and the admiration of the world. There never was a war so utterly causeless forced upon a peaceful people. No right of any citizen has been invaded, no privilges withheld or interfered with. No right of any State has been invaded, no attribute of State Sovereignty interfered with. There is no pretence on the part of the seceding States that the rights of the citizen or the security of the State will be enhanced by successful revolution.

The Constitution of the Federal Government in all its essential features has been adopted as the organic law of the new Confederacy, while the Constitutions of the States themselves remain unchanged. Their relations to the central Government differ in no material respect from their relations to the Government at Washington. Still the people of the South, with a madness that is unaccountable, rush into rebellion as if the overthrow of government and the initiation of a bloody civil war were no crime.

The North have from the beginning acted only upon the defensive. The Federal property has been plundered or destroyed by the seceding States, and the North stood still. It was not until treason assumed such gigantic proportions as to threaten the destruction of the Union, that the loyal people of the Free States were roused from their dream of security and their hope of peace. That they are aroused the signs of the times abundantly testify, and that this war forced upon them is to be fought out to the bitter end is one of the things in regard to which no doubt need be entertained.

But it is not a war against the South. The loyal people of the Free States are engaged in no sectional struggle. In this conflict they know no North, no South, no East, no West. What they do know and feel is that the Constitution is imperiled; the Union in danger; that treason is mining beneath their foundation, and rebellion hewing at the pillars which sustain them; and knowing this, they are arming and will march and fight to the death against the traitors who would destroy these free and cherished institutions. They do not ask whether those traitors come from the South or the North. They do not inquire whether the conspiracy against the Republic is of Northern or Southern growth. Their sword would as readily seek a Northern heart that was false to the country as a Southern bosom, and the halter would be as readily fitted to the neck of a Northern as a Southern traitor. They make war in defence of the free institutions of the country; and if the march of their armies shall be southward it will only be because in that direction lies the treason that is to be crushed. The loyal man of Virginia or of South Carolina will be met as warmly, and embraced as cordially and earnestly, as if he were from New-York or Ohio. His greeting will be the more fraternal because it is the highest proof of integrity to resist the temptations of association, and remain faithful among the faithless.

The war on the part of the people of the North is not against States or the institutions of any State. It is against treason and in defence of the best Government in the world. It is against rebellion that would overthrow the freest institutions of all the earth; against a revolution that would check the progress of civilization, and throw this great country back into half a century of retrogression. What they demand of the seceding States is, not that they shall change their domestic institutions, their Constitutions, their policy or their laws, but that they shall return to their allegiance to the Government. They have no lust of conquest, and they have no thought of subjugation. When peace shall have been conquered, and the seceding States restored to the Union, they will come back with all their rights unimpaired, their sovereignties fully guaranteed, and their domestic institutions as subject to their own control as are those of New-York to-day. Albeit there may be hanging of individual traitors and the scattering of demagogues and adventurers who have maddened and betrayed the South into the policy and the crime of rebellion.

German Regiments.

The Administration have evidently come to the conclusion that the three months' volunteers have about done what was desired of them. They have overawed Maryland, guarded Washington against traitors within and possible attacks without, and served to express to the world the intense attachment of the people to the Republic. For these things, a grateful posterity will always number the first volunteers of the War of 1861, on the country's roll of honor. They went out to unknown perils, and they led the van against an enemy whose power our imaginations had greatly exaggerated.

But now, when it is more apparent that a war of unknown duration is opening before us—when the great requisite on our part is not numbers, but discipline, drill and thorough familiarity with the routine and dangers of warfare—the three months' volunteers are seen to be of comparatively little use. They leave the field just when they have learned to do their work. This, of course, is a necessity, but it demonstrates the great importance of the last requisition of the President, calling for 40,000 volunteers for three years.

We trust this requisition will speedily be doubled; but even with that number, those volunteers will speedily form the truly efficient forces of our army. It is the Three Years' Volunteers who must eventually occupy Richmond, and defeat the Rebel Army in Virginia, and settle the question. In war, habit and discipline, and use to dangers speedily become the most valuable military qualities. Nations differ much less in personal bravery, than in their capacity for military discipline and combined action. Now for these Three Years' Volunteers, it would be exceedingly desirable to choose men who had previously acquired some military experience and drill, and especially who had seen actual service. In this City of New-York it is estimated that there are from 7,000 to 10,000 men who have either actually served in foreign wars, or have been thoroughly drilled by experienced officers. They are Germans. They have fought in Schleswig-Holstein, in Baden, in Italy, Hungary and the Crimea. The laws of their country have prescribed the most constant drill. They are hardy and vigorous men. They love the flag which has honored and sheltered them. They are *American* citizens now, and they desire to show their citizenship by offering their lives for the country. They consider this the same cause in which they fought and lost home and country in the Old World—even the *cause of human rights*. They are eager for the fight, and will enlist for three or twenty years—only demanding one thing, that they have officers of their own nationality. Why will not our Government call forth or receive these men—a "German Brigade," for instance, officered by Germans, enlisting for the war? No force which we could raise would be more effective. We trust the suggestion will be considered by those in authority.

A Remonstrance Against a Public Nuisance.

——, Western Virginia, May 6, 1861.

Dear Sir: Whether you people in New-York realize it or not, the recent articles in the *Herald*—some of them, I mean—are having a very mischievous effect. For instance, one in last Sunday's issue, called "Republican Journalism—Its Brutal and Bloodthirsty Character." It is quoted here by shaky Union men as evidence of reaction coming on at the North, and *it encourages secession here to more boldness.* I doubt not it creates disaffection among your people. It makes them know each other as Republicans and Democrats, and revives their prejudices. In my best judgment you people in New-York ought to do one of two things—either *stop that infernal sheet, or thoroughly change its tone during the war.* We feel its poisonous and traitorous influence here.

Respectfully, your friend.

We have not the slightest doubt that the *Herald* is doing the cause of the Union and of Constitutional liberty every day, infinitely more damage than any other ten prints in the country. The abandonment of its open advocacy of secession,—which it had steadily prosecuted for years,—was wholly a matter of compulsion. It has not in the least changed its real sentiments or its real designs. It only altered its *mode* of accomplishing the same result. Instead of openly advocating treason and rebellion, it now stabs the Government by false assertions,—by misrepresenting public sentiment and giving the doubly false impression that the friends of the Union are urging bloody and brutal measures for carrying on the war, and that there is a division of public sentiment at the North. All this is false; but, as our correspondent shows, it is none the less mischievous.

The *Herald's* assertion, that Republican journals here are radical and bloodthirsty in their tone, is utterly false. The only New-York newspaper that has taken this tone is the *Herald* itself. Day after day it has outdone the worst radicals in the country in urging the abolition of Slavery,—and the sacking of Southern cities. Here are a few extracts, compiled by the *Tribune*, from its successive issues for a single week:

From the New-York Herald, April 19.

With the secession of Virginia, there is going to be enacted on the banks of the Potomac one of the most terrible conflicts the world has ever witnessed; and *Virginia, with all her social systems, will be doomed and swept away.*

From the New-York Herald, April 20.

We must also admonish the people of Maryland that we of the North have the common right of way through their State to our National Capital. But let let her join the revolutionists, and *her substance will be devoured by our Northern legions as by an Arabian cloud of locusts, and her slave population will disappear in a single campaign.*

A Northern invasion of Virginia and of Kentucky, if necessary *carrying along with it the Canadian line of African freedom*, as it must do from the very nature of civil war, will produce a powerful Union reaction. THE SLAVE POPULATION OF THE BORDER STATES WILL BE MOVED IN TWO DIRECTIONS. One branch of it, WITHOUT THE MASTERS, WILL MOVE NORTHWARD, and the other branch, with the masters, will be moved Southward, so that by the time a Northern army will have penetrated to the centre of the Border Slave States, THEY WILL BE RELIEVED OF THE SUBSTANCE AND ABSTRACT RIGHTS OF SLAVE PROPERTY FOR ALL TIME TO COME.

Finally, the revolted States having appealed to the sword of revolution to redress their wrongs, may soon have to choose between submission to the Union *or the bloody extinction of Slavery*, from the absence of any law, *any wish*, any power for its protection.

From the New-York Herald, April 21.

By land and water, if she places herself in the attitude of rebellion, Maryland may be overrun and subdued in a single week, *including the extinction of Slavery within her own borders*, for war makes its own laws.

We are less concerned about Washington than about Maryland. Loyal to the Union, she is perfectly safe, negroes and all; disloyal to the Union, she may be crushed, *including her institution of Slavery.* Let her stand by the Union, and the Union will protect and respect her—Slavery and all.

From the New-York Herald, April 22.

Accordingly, let old Virginia begin to put her house in order, *and pack up for the removal of her half million of slaves*, for fear of the impending storm. She has invited it, and only a speedy repentance will save her from being dashed to pieces among the rocks and surging billows of this dreadful revolution.

From the New-York Herald, April 23.

Virginia, next to Maryland, will be subjected to this test. She has seceded, and hence she will probably risk the breaking of every bone in her body. If so, we fear that every bone in her body will be broken, INCLUDING HER BACKBONE OF SLAVERY. The day is not far off when the Union men of the revolted States will be asked to come to the relief of their misguided brethren, for otherwise the war which they have chosen to secure their institution of Slavery MAY RESULT IN WIPING IT OUT OF EXISTENCE.

From the New-York Herald, April 24.

In advance of this movement, President Lincoln should issue his proclamation, guaranteeing the complete protection of all loyal Union men and their property, but warning the enemies of the Government *of the dangers of confiscation, negroes included.*

If Virginia resists, the contest cannot last very long, considering *her large slave population, which will either become fugitives or take up arms against their masters.*

From the New-York Herald, April 28.

That we are to have a fight, that Virginia and Maryland will form the battle-ground, and that *the Northern roughs will sweep those States with fire and sword*, is beyond peradventure. They have already been excited to the boiling point by the rich prospect of plunder held out by some of their leaders, and will not be satisfied UNLESS THEY HAVE A FARM AND A NIGGER EACH. THERE IS NO SORT OF EXAGGERATION ABOUT THESE STATEMENTS, AS THE PEOPLE OF THE BORDER STATES WILL SHORTLY ASCERTAIN TO THEIR COST. The character of the coming campaign will be vindictive, fierce, bloody, and merciless beyond parallel in ancient or modern history.

From the New-York Herald, April 29.

The class of population which is recruiting in our large cities—the regiments forming for service in behalf of the Union, can never be permanently worsted. THEY WILL POUR DOWN UPON THE VILLAGES AND CITIES OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND, AND LEAVE A DESOLATE TRACK BEHIND THEM, and inspire terror in whatever vicinity they approach.

From the New-York Herald, Tuesday, April 30.

It will be idle for Tennessee and Kentucky to attempt to escape from the issue and to remain at peace, while the remainder of the country is at war. Neutrality will be considered opposition, and the result of a general frontier war will be, that *Slavery, as a domestic institution of the United States, will be utterly annihilated.*

This is a part of the machinery by which the *Herald* is seeking to excite dissension at the North for the benefit of disunion. Our people have become so accustomed to its infamous deviltries, that they entirely forget their own share of responsibility for them. They consider Bennett merely as a harlequin—as the *great Contortionist* of the Press—and would as soon hold a clown in the ring personally responsible for his jokes, as Bennett for his politics. But they forget the infinite practical mischief which he causes. He has done more by his persistent perversion of truth, and his systematic misrepresentation of Northern sentiment and the Northern people, to bring about the present unhappy condition of the country, than any other man in it. Neither Jeff. Davis nor Henry A. Wise is half as responsible for this rebellion as Bennett. And the present course of the *Herald* shows that he intends to follow up the mischief he has so successfully begun.

Courage—North and South.

Men always admire characters which most nearly resemble their own. It is perfectly natural, therefore, that the traitors of the South should regard Benedict Arnold as the best specimen of an officer during our Revolutionary war. While they *think so*, however, we should scarcely expect to find them foolish enough to say so. But read the following from a recent number of the Richmond *Examiner*:

> "*If we except* Benedict Arnold, *there never was a Northern man who was fitted to command, if you would give him a chance to run!* Like cowardly boys, when pent up on shipboard without a chance of escape, they gather courage from despair, and fight desperately. But with ninety-nine Northern men in a hundred, on all occasions, duty, honor, patriotism, has ever been considered, and will ever be considered, a mere matter of profit and loss. Since the days of Washington, they have ever deemed that course of conduct by which most money is made and least risk incurred, the most virtuous and honorable. They will not come to Washington, they cannot be handcuffed and driven to Washington, *if we will only precede them* and let them see that they will have to fight for glory and not for spoils and plunder. They never did fight, and never will fight, except for pay, for pillage and plunder. Once satisfy them that no money is to be make, no plunder to be gotten by invading the South, and *no power on earth can lash and kick them south of Mason and Dixon's line.*"

With the exception of Benedict Arnold, the North never had any officers who were not cowards! Old Put, Stark, Greene, Hamilton—all were cowards. Why are they thus ignominiously put below Arnold in point of courage? Because he alone of them all had the courage to betray his country. He alone turned traitor to the flag he had sworn to defend. He alone braved the scorn and indignation of the world,—he alone defied the burning hatred and execration with which his name will be heard by every loyal heart, as long as loyalty and faith have any place in the catalogue of manly virtues. This was *his* courage, and this is the only kind of courage which now commands the admiration and applause of the traitors of the South.

Nothing is more natural. But could anybody invent or imagine a more effectual mode of blazoning to the world the hideousness of this Southern treason, than this apotheosis of Benedict Arnold! The only traitor to whom that long war of revolution gave birth;—the only man who proved false to the sacred trust his country had laid upon him;—the only name that casts a black and hated shadow upon the bright page of American history;—*the* man whom, above all others, all nations have united in hating and teaching their youth to execrate forever,—this is the man whom the leading spirits in this great rebellion select as their grand example and illustration of valor and heroism. What are we to think of a nation whose god is a monkey? And what of a people who make Benedict Arnold their patron saint?

We beg to suggest to the *Examiner* the propriety of suspending for a short time these stereotyped assaults upon the courage and conduct of the North. You of the South will soon have an opportunity of testing their truth,—and it may be quite as well, for the present, to await that test. Unless it is absolutely necessary, in order to secure enlistments, to make your fighting men believe that they are only to be led against an army of sheep, we suggest the wisdom and good policy, as well as the good taste, of stopping it. Your men may possibly wake up to a very unpleasant surprise in regard to this matter; and the less startling you make it, the greater will be your chance of getting them to fight a second time. If you cannot, however, secure men for the war by any other process, we shall not object to your continuance of this policy. Necessity knows no law,—and treason is in the same predicament.

The Richmond *Examiner*, in the paragraph quoted, expresses the opinion which has been carefully instilled into the Southern mind, by the conspirators for the last thirty years. The people of the South have been made to believe that material interests,—commerce, mechanics, literature and art,—have eaten out of the Northern heart that martial spirit, that readiness to resist violence and repel aggression, without which no nation can ever maintain its influence or independence. This question is now to be tried. This delusion, if it be one, is to be dispelled. If the South is right in the opinion it holds,—if its people are superior to those of the North in courage, in address, and in military qualities,—then they will conquer us, and reduce us into subjection to their rule,—and it is best they should. But if they should prove to be mistaken, they will pay dearly for the blunder. But both they and we will profit forever after by the lesson.

Good Advice from a Good Quarter.—The people of Delaware are enthusiastic in support of the Union. Their Senator, Bayard, one of the snakiest of the whole brood of conspirators, was compelled to leave Wilmington for fear of personal violence. And the *State Journal and Gazette* thus sets forth the duty of the Government:

> "Let the blow, as it must be terrible, be therefore quick, hard, decisive. Let there be no halting at the Capital; no halting at Richmond; no halting at Charleston; no halting at Montgomery longer than to hang the traitors who have plotted treason there; and no halting even at the extremest Southern coast of the Union, *until Freedom's troops shall have planted Freedom's starry flag upon every battlement and every fort in the rebel domain.* They have invited war, and war let it be. Let the Government show them that, having sown the wind, they must of necessity reap the whirlwind. Let them learn how terrible is the avenging spirit of Liberty, outraged and insulted as it has been by traitors."

This is worthy of old Massachusetts. One thing is certain: When you do find a Union man in the South, you find him in *earnest*. He knows the desperate character of the foe he fights. He knows that it is a life-and-death struggle, not only for our Government, but for all popular Government—for the principle of constitutional liberty forever.

Sinking of a Schooner.

Detroit, Mich., Thursday, May 9.

The schooner *Haldy*, from Chicago, bound to Kingston, C. W., with a cargo of 16,000 bushels of corn, ran on Spectacle Rock, Lake Huron, and sank. Vessel and cargo a total loss. Crew narrowly escaped.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

COL. DURYEE'S ZOUAVES AT FORT SCHUYLER.

Yesterday the Fifth Regiment, Advance Guard, under Col. Duryee, was inspected at Fort Schuyler and mustered into the service of the United States. Capt. Seymour, U. S. A., who was one of the garrison of Fort Sumter, was the inspecting officer, and Dr. Alex. B. Mott conducted the medical examination. Those set aside as unfit for duty were uncommonly few, and they were those whom it was most desirable to excoriate. The ranks of the regiment are full and a finer-looking body of men is not to be found in this part of Christendom. All are uniformed so far as the funds of the munificent Chamber of Commerce and public-spirited individuals have sufficed to pay for raiment; but the niggardly and paltry delay of the State authorities in responding to the requisitions for overcoats and fatigue pants has seriously discommoded the men during the wet season just passed. The necessary articles have not yet been furnished. It is to be hoped that they will be very speedily.

On Wednesday night Col. Duryee received a dispatch from the Commandant at Washington, stating that the presence of the Regiment is required at the Capital immediately. As soon as the official order comes, and the necessary clothing is furnished by the State, the Regiment will depart without delay.

The command is armed with old-fashioned muskets. The Colonel, day before yesterday, received a letter from a gentleman in New-York, offering to supply the Regiment with Sharpe's rifles, at the reasonable rate of forty dollars apiece. Will not some of our wealthy citizens buy them and present them to the men? Shall they go into the field unprepared? There is no time to lose. A portion of the command has been encamped on the glacis of the fort for several days. The camp equipage of the Regiment was used by the French Zouaves in the Crimea, and is much superior to that commonly in use in this country. There is also with the corps another relic of the campaign of Sebastopol—the veritable French cook who converted the rations of Gen. Canrobert into delicacies for him.

There has been a great deal of trouble in relation to the officers' uniforms, as well as those of the men. Devlin, Hudson & Co. had the contract for making them, but everybody is displeased with the manner in which they fulfilled it. The Regiment is greatly indebted, for monies collected and supplies furnished, to the indefatigable exertions of the Major, J. Mansfield Davies, the Quartermaster, J. Howard Wells, and the Commissary, Mr. Partridge.

UNIFORMS FOR THE NEW-YORK STATE TROOPS—DELIVERY DAY.

It is not probable that the New-York City and State troops will longer have occasion to complain of delay in the reception of suitable garments—at least such was the impression of every person who witnessed the movements in the packing and delivery departments of Brooks Brothers, corner of Broadway and Grand-street, yesterday. The scene resembled more nearly than any other we can name that which is usual at the dock of one of our regular steamers on sailing day. The first and only contract yet given out by the State authorities was given, as before noticed, to the above clothing firm a few days ago, for 36,000 garments, consisting of military overcoats, jackets and pantaloons. Very soon afterwards the material for them was at the establishment, in bales; over 50 men were engaged receiving, cutting and distributing the cloth, and 5,000 hands were busy sewing, pressing, folding and packing for delivery. In a brief space of time garments were ready by the thousand. Yesterday, however, was the principal delivery day, and the scene was as we have said. The contract, we are assured, will be filled and delivered before the specified time. The uniforms are neat and serviceable, and reflect credit upon both contracting parties. Besides the very large number of boxes sent off during the day yesterday, full uniforms for three regiments were sent to Albany last evening. A visit to the Brooks' establishment would astonish the uninitiated, and perfectly bewilder and confound our "Southern brethren." There are four floors, 200 feet by 100, and a basement of the same size for packing, in which nimble clerks and lusty porters are counting and tugging away all day long. Should the Government resolve to depend upon the private enterprise of New-York City merchants, such as the Brooks', instead of upon "red tape," it would certainly find a gratifying difference in the time in which troops well furnished, could be brought into the field.

MORE FLAGS.

A large and splendid flag was displayed, yesterday, by the employes of Lathrop, Ludington & Co., Park-place, and was honored by the presence of several thousands of citizens. "America," the "Star-Spangled Banner," and other patriotic airs, were rendered with thrilling effect by the band in attendance. Eloquent addresses, abounding in national allusions, were made by Rev. Dr. Chapin, Chauncey Shaffer and others. The flag is 30 by 50 feet, and is said to be the largest in the City.

A flag was also raised on the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-street, on which occasion addresses were made by Rev Dr. Jones, Rev. Mr. Kenney and Rev. Mr. Remington. Miss Phelps favored the audience by singing the "Star-Spangled Banner," which was received with rapturous applause.

ONE THOUSAND MORE SOLDIERS GONE.

Yesterday afternoon, the *Empire City* sailed with a number of men (nearly a thousand) belonging to the Seventy first, Thirteenth, and other regiments, who are going to Washington to join their respective corps.

EMPIRE CITY GUARD.

Col. Andrew Sheehan, and Lieut.-Col. William Mulligan, in company with Senator Spinola, left for Albany last evening, carrying with them the rolls of this Regiment.

NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

Col. McChesney's Regiment of National Zouaves left for Sandy Hook yesterday, where they will spend a few days in drilling and preparing for actual service. The regiment is fully uniformed, and if the bone and sinew evident in its composition do not give a good account of themselves where there is hard fighting to be done, appearances will prove indeed deceitful. Company A is a most excellent company, and is admirably officered. Mr. Oscar F. Angell, the Orderly-Sergeant, has been a clerk in the employ of Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., hardware merchants of this City, who continue his salary during his absence, and furnish him an outfit.

GARIBALDI GUARD.

A battalion drill took place yesterday in Tompkins Square. Capt. Seigle, who was in command, put his men through a series of evolutions which were greatly admired.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment, Col. Maidhof, fell into line in Hamilton Square yesterday, for the purpose of Regimental inspection. They then paraded down Broadway to Broome, down Broome to their Armory, where they were dismissed.

CAVALRY DRILL.

A company of the Third Regiment, and two companies of the First Regiment, under Capt. Duing, and the Carbine Rangers, commanded by Capt. Otto, met for the purpose of drill in Hamilton-square. Also to accustom their horses to the sound of fire-arms.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Four companies were inspected yesterday by Major Taylor. While this officer was administering the oath of allegiance to the men, he was greatly affected by their grave and stern demeanor. The remaining companies will be mustered in to-day. The Colonel of the Regiment, H. W. Austin, as well as the Major, Elliott, arrived yesterday from Canada, and are stopping at the Astor House. From this hotel a presentation of colors will shortly take place. Lawrence T. Browning has been unanimously elected as Quartermaster, and S. M. Saunders as Paymaster.

CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Col. Baker returned from Washington, yesterday, with full authority to arm and equip this regiment. It is expected they will go into camp to-morrow. One hundred and twenty men arrived in town, yesterday, from Fulton County, to join this corps. A sad accident occurred as this company was at Fonda, one of the volunteers fell off the platform and was immediately cut in two by the moving train. He was the only married men in the company, and his wife and children were on the platform at the time.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Four hundred and eighty men of this Regiment went into quarters to-day. Two hundred of them were sent to the Arsenal at the corner of White and Elm streets; the remainder are located at the armories of the Sixth and Seventy-first regiments.

CONSTITUTION GUARD.

Three companies from the Seventy-ninth Regiment have joined Col. J. S. Cock's command. Lieut.-Col. Olmstead formerly belonged to the Sixtieth Regiment, of Chicago, and was the originator of the Chicago Cadets.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

Barracks are being erected for this regiment at Quarantine, Staten Island, large enough to accommodate one thousand men. A grand review and dress parade will take place on Sunday. One of our City bands has been engaged for the occasion. Mr. Thaddeus Meighan, of the New-York *Weekly Dispatch*, a gentleman well known for his literary abilities, and deservedly popular among the men, is superintendent of enlistments, with the rank of captain.

DISPATCHES FOR WASHINGTON.

Col. J Lafayette Riker, of the Anderson Zouaves, left last evening for Washington, bearing special dispatches from the Union Defence Committee.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A VETERAN OF 1812.

John Haff, a veteran of the War of 1812, died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, No. 265 East Fifteenth street. He was 65 years of age and a native of New-Jersey. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of "Death from disease of the heart" was rendered.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT (AUXILIARY)

Justice Connolly yesterday returned from Albany, where he, Alderman Barry and Capt. Riley waited upon the Governor for the purpose of soliciting him to muster the Regiment lately enlisted by Alderman Barry as an auxiliary to the Sixty-ninth; also, to procure the consent of the Governor to enlist two additional Regiments to form a Brigade. They also wished to send to the Sixty-ninth Regiment a Company of Light Infantry Artillery. They were informed by the Governor that he had no power at present to accept volunteers. A meeting of the officers will be held to-day, at 4 P. M., at No. 17 Centre-street. The annexed gentlemen form the Committee: Lieut.-Col. P. D. Kelly, Capt. W. H. Hogan, Capt. M. Sabin, Adjutant James Saunders, Quartermaster James Donohue, Chairman, Col Richard Barry.

UNION DEFENCE FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been received: Joseph Perry, $20; James K. Pell, $500; Anonymous $50; Anonymous, $5; T. O. Fowler, $100; Miss Selma [Hendricks, $580. Mr. Theodore Dehon, the Treasurer, receives subscriptions at No. 30 Pine-street, Room No 8.

NAVAL BRIGADE.

Col. Bartlett announces meetings at the Merchants' Exchange every afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining James' rifled cannon for his Naval Brigade.

COL. DURYEE'S ADVANCE GUARD.

The Chamber of Commerce will present a stand of colors to this regiment, on Saturday afternoon, opposite the Merchants' Exchange. Recruits are still being received, at No. 564 Broadway.

THE NYACK VOLUNTEERS.

A company of seventy-nine men, under the command of Capt. James H. Demarest, arrived in this City, yesterday, and attached themselves to the Westchester Chasseurs, Col. Lansing.

MEANNESS OF A JERSEY MONOPOLY.

The managers of the New-Jersey Railroad refuse to pass over their road any soldiers or troops who are going to fight for the Union, unless the full fare to Philadelphia is paid. For years past this monopoly has charged and still charges more in proportion to the distance travelled than any other railroad in the United States. The Camden and Amboy line give free passes to the gallant defenders of our country, as indeed do all other companies, with the solitary exception of the mean one of New-Jersey.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. Tompkins, is still encamped at the Battery, and is visited daily by a great number of people. Orders for their departure to the seat of war are expected to-day or to-morrow.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

DEPARTURE OF THE THIRTEENTH—THE "FOURTEENTH ORDERED AWAY.

Brooklyn experienced another sensation yesterday, occasioned by the departure of the Thirteenth Regiment—425 men—under the command of Lieut.-Col. Clark, and an order for the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. A. M. Wood, to go into quarters and prepare for marching as soon as possible. The members of the Thirteenth Regiment have been quartered in the State arsenal in Portland-avenue. Wednesday night they received orders to be on hand at seven o'clock yesterday morning. At the hour named, nearly all were present, making final preparations for departure. At ten o'clock, having bid good-bye to the friends on the ground, the men formed and to the music of Stewart's Band, proceeded by Myrtle-avenue and Fulton-street to Fulton Ferry, where they went on board the ferry-boat *Wyandotte*, and were transferred to the steamer *Empire State*, lying in the North River. The men were all in fine spirits, and they were heartily cheered, as they passed through the streets, by the thousands of people gathered to witness their departure. A salute of 34 guns was fired from Fort Greene.

The Fourteenth Regiment received orders yesterday to go into quarters at the State Arsenal, and at once make final arrangements for marching. They expect to leave by Saturday next. The spirits of the men were greatly revived upon the receipt of this order, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. The Fourteenth now numbers all told, 914 men.

The Seventieth Regiment, Col. Graham, held a meeting Wednesday night, and by a unanimous vote directed that the services of the Regiment be tendered to the Government. This corps is composed of 550 mounted men, exclusive of a corps of 250 artillerists with guns. The commanding officer desires to arm his men with Sharp's rifles and rifled cannon. They have now 14 brass 6 pounders. The officers are as follows:

Colonel, Samuel Graham; Lieutenant-Colonel, Caspar Urban; Major, Wm. J. Cropsey; Adjutant, John McLeir; Paymaster, Mathew Clarkson, Jr.; Quartermaster, John H. Graham; Assistant-Quartermaster, John Allen; Chaplain, Thomas Robertson; Engineer, Charles H. Yellott. Company R—Captain, E. D Paft. Company A—Captain, F. C. Gunning. Company B—Captain, John Timmet. Company C—Captain, Samuel G. Johnson. Company D—Captain, Anthony Walter. Company E—Captain, C. R. Bennett. Company F—Captain, Robert Smith. Company H—Captain, J. Schneider.

A Home Guard has been organized in the Sixth Ward, and Mr. H. Heath elected Commander, Rev. Rufus W. Clark, Chaplain. The Trustees of the South Congregational Church have permitted this corps to use the basement of their Church as a drill room.

The residents of Strong-place and vicinity have organized a company, and drill in a room at the corner of Court and Sackett streets. Similar organizations are being formed by the First-place Methodist and Westminster Presbyterian Societies.

A meeting of the Home Volunteers was held last night in the City Hall, to perfect their organization.

Letters and parcels delivered at No 175 Fulton-street to-day will be taken to Annapolis by Lieut. J. W. Hays.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE SUB-RELIEF COMMITTEES—INCREASE OF SALARIES IN THE CROTON DEPARTMENT—RECEPTION OF HON. ANDREW JOHNSON.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a long discussion took place on a resolution offered by Alderman Boole, from the Committee on National Affairs to provide for the promulgation of the names and addresses of the members of the Sub-relief Committee in the various wards. Alderman Genet opposed the matter as putting the City to expense that ought to be referred to the Union Defence Committee, and the subject was referred.

INCREASE OF SALARIES IN THE CROTON DEPARTMENT.

Alderman Boole offered a resolution increasing the salaries of the members of the Croton Department as follows:

The President, from $3,000 to $5,000.
Assistant Commissioner, from $3,000 to $5,000.
Chief Clerk, from $1,400 to $2,000.
Contract Clerk, from $1,200 to $2,000.
Register of Water Rents, from $1,500 to $2,500.
Deputy Register Water Rents, from $1,000 to $1,500.

Alderman Dayton made a strenuous effort to prevent the proposed increase, by moving the reference of the matter to a Committee.

Alderman Genet argued the right of the Common Council to make the increase, because the Legislature had only decreed that no such increase should be made in the "ensuing year," which he understood left the Board free to act until the year 1862.

Alderman Dayton argued that the Legislature had an evident intention to prevent such increase of salaries from the moment the bill was passed.

The motion to refer to a committee was lost, and the paper laid over, under the rule.

RECEPTION OF HON. ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, reciting the services of Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, in favor of the Union, and tendering to him the hospitalities of the city, and the use of the Governor's Room in which to receive his friends. Aldermen Froment, Frear and Smith were appointed on the Committee of Reception.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Alderman Boole, from the Committee on Finance, presented a report, with draft of an ordinance providing for further necessary expenses of City Government. The report stated that the sum of $190,507 31 remained in the City Treasury applicable to such general purposes.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Agreeably to reports from the Committee on National Affairs, the Board concurred with the Councilmen in appropriations to provide a flag-staff for the Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, and to furnish a stand of colors for the Eighth Regiment.

SUPREME COURT ROOMS.

A resolution was offered authorizing the Comptroller to hire the premises No. 35 Chambers-street for the use of the Supreme Court. It was stated that the rent would be about $12,000 per annum. After debate the subject was finally tabled. The opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation was asked as to the legality of the act if its Legislature authorizing the supervisors to select ground for a new Court-house.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Pinckney, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby, requested to report to this Board, at its next meeting, how many times the streets of this City have been cleaned since the execution of the contract with Mr. A. J. Hackley; whether the streets have been periodically cleaned as stipulated in said contract, and if not, by what right or authority the said City Inspector certifies to the correctness of the said contractor's bills.

A resolution to pave Broadway from Seventeenth to Seventy-ninth streets with Belgian pavement, where not otherwise provided, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

After some other routine business, the Board adjourned to Monday evening next.

COMMISIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The semi-monthly meeting of this Board took lace, yesterday, at their offices in Bond street. Owing to the absence of Mr. Simeon Draper, Mr. Bell was in the Chair.

The weekly statement, from the various institutions under charge of the Commissioners, for the week ending May 4, 1861, show that 2,013 were admitted during that week. The number who have died, been discharged, sent to Blackwell's Island and State Prison, was 2,064. The number remaining is 8,129, being a decrease of 51 from the previous week. After the transaction of some ordinary business, the Committee of the Whole presented the following report:

At the Penitentiary, Almshouse, Workhouse and Lunatic Asylum, the inmates are being actively employed in making up clothing for the use of soldiers serving in the army, the materials being furnished by the Union Defence Committee, and under the supervision and direction of ladies of this City. Also the making of bandages and bandage rolls at Bellevue Hospital for the use of army hospitals. During the present crisis, the surplus labor of the various institutions will be devoted to this particular purpose as required.

The proposition of John Friend, to build a barge for the conveyance of freight to and from the institutions, for the sum of $2,250, has been accepted. Dimensions—Length on deck 78 feet; keel, 75 feet; breadth of beam, 17 7-12 feet; breadth over guard, 21 11-12 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; number of tons, Government measure, 75. The materials and workmanship to be of the best description, and to be delivered to the department in the most complete manner, including all appurtenances, except chains and anchors, the Commissioners being secured by bill of sale, policy of insurance, &c.

Ward in Bellevue and Island Hospitals has been appropriated for the accommodation of parties who are desirous of learning the duties of nurses, and whose services will be devoted in that capacity to the soldiers engaged in the army.

It was *Resolved*, That the President and Secretary of the Board draw their requisition on the Comptroller of the City of New-York to issue his warrant payable to the order of our President and Secretary, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; said amount to be paid out of the appropriation for the Department of Public Charities and Correction for the year 1861. The Board then adjourned.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Twenty-ninth Annual meeting of the New-York State Colonization Society was held at Irving Hall last evening. The Chair, in the absence of Dr. Spring, the regular President, was taken by Rev. Francis Hall. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Olcott. Abstracts of the annual and Treasurer's reports were then read by the Secretary, after which an address was delivered by Wm. Tracy, Esq. Mr. Tracy gave a general outline of the objects of the Society, and advocated its support at the hands of the public on material and commercial as well as philanthropic grounds. He said that the Society looked not only to the return of Africans to their native shores, but also to the eventual spread of civilization, through their influence, amongst the fertile regions there that are still enshrouded in the darkness of barbarism; and he instanced the example of the British Government, in getting every eligible point upon the African Continent, as an incentive to people here to engage in the same pursuit under the auspices of this Society.

Mr. Tracy was followed by Rev. Alexander Cromwell late Episcopal missionary at Cape Palmas. Mr. Cromwell is a colored native of the United States who has made Liberia his home. He gave some interesting facts and statistics to show that his race is capable of self-government and social improvement—a position proved, he declared, by the present flourishing and happy condition of the colony of Liberia.

The concluding speech was made by Hon. Jas. W. Beekman.

From an abstract of the Annual Report, we find that, though there has been a diminution of income and emigration during the past year, the spirit of emigration among our free colored population is generally on the increase. The sources of income of the Society have been as follows:

General donations and City subscriptions	$2,630 50
Reported by agents	3 204 74
Church collections	1 133 53
Legacy of Mr. Mandeville	172 08
From Education and College Funds	3.169 56
Total	$10,310 41

The chief source of outlay for the year arose from the efforts to complete the *Seth Grosvenor* steamer, and place her upon the coast of Africa. This has been accomplished; and by a contract with the Liberia Government for her services, $3 000 will be repaid the Society this year. Every emigrant who has offered from the State of New-York, has been aided to a passage and six months' support by this Society. These have not been numerous.

The Society has continued its educational classes, and has just seen one of its *protegés* return to Liberia, after a thorough course of law-reading, at Worcester, Massachusetts.

The American Colonization Society received, in 1860, from donations and legacies, $16 019 95; from the owners of emancipated slaves, for their passage to Liberia and support, $6 850 56; from the United States Government, for recaptured Africans, $81 131. The emigrants by the *M. C. Stevens* on her eighth voyage, were 228; and on her ninth, 80 emigrants. Of those, 136 were born slaves, and emancipated to emigrate to Liberia, and 172 born free.

The great event of the year was the capture of seven slave-ships loaded with the poor suffering victims of this piratical trade. These vessels, when captured, had on board 4,275 chiefly young Africans; only 3,684 lived to land in Liberia, nearly 600 having perished from the horrible cruelties of the slave voyage. The danger to Liberia which was threatened by landing so many savages in her small community, excited much anxiety there and here; but the cordial coöperation of the Colonization Society and the Liberia Government has, it is hoped, removed the principal source of danger.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Forty-second Anniversary of this most benevolent and interesting Institution took place yesterday afternoon, at Irving Hall, in the presence of an audience which filled that large building to its utmost capacity, while about two hundred persons were unable to get within the doors. On the platform, the young ladies of the Institution were arranged on elevated seats, dressed in white muslin, with bright sashes and other adornments, such as Union rosettes, and scarfs. With the exception of six or eight boys, who had to take part in the exercises, the male members of the Institution were placed in the rear gallery. Most of the officers and Directors of the Institution were present. Dr. Peet introduced Rev. Dr. Stone, who, after briefly welcoming the audience, opened the proceedings with prayer. Dr. Peet then stated that there were just 300 pupils in the Institution, very nearly all of whom where present. They were divided into 16 classes, each under a distinct teacher. Representatives of only two of those classes would be presented to the meeting. Two girls and two boys, of the latest class, those who entered the Institution in September last, being at that time ignorant that ideas could be conveyed by words and the class of highest attainment, consisting of those who had been eight and nine years under instruction. The former class were first exhibited, and went through their exercises on the slate in the most creditable manner. Two young ladies and two youths of the highest class were then introduced, and manifested a proficiency that astonished and delighted the spectators. Illustration of the manual language, the sign language and the biactial alphabet for conversing at a distance were given, and some very amusing numetic interludes convulsed all the beholders. But the feature of the occasion was, as usual at these Anniversaries, the composition of impromptu themes on the slates by pupils of the higher grade, and the most noiceable of these were those in which the present condition of the country was made the theme of comment. The Deaf and Dumb read the newspars daily, and are, as they proved themselves yesterday, highly patriotic. Washington, Harper's Ferry, Baltimore, Gen. Scott, Major Anderson, Fort Sumter, are topics of as immediate and exciting interest to them as to those who listened to the reading (by Dr. Peet) of their compositions with eagerness. Miss Mary L. Goodrich, of Brooklyn, a remarkably beautiful young lady, manipulated a poem, in the Sikh language, with considerable effect; while Miss Fanny L. Freeman, of Allahabad, Northern India, whose parents were killed by the Sepoys in the last Indian war, fairly "took down the house" by her admirable rendering of the poem "When Freedom from her mountain heights." The proceedings terminated with the Lord's Prayer, in the Sikh language, by Miss Fanny Walter, and a benediction by Rev. Dr. Adams.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Forty-fifth Annual meeting of the American Bible Society took place at the Bible House yesterday morning, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen presiding. The following gentlemen were elected to fill the places of the retiring managers: Horace Holden, Charles N. Talbot, Richard T. Haines, James Donaldson, A. P. Cummings, W. H. Aspinwall, John David Wolfe, Schureman Halsted, E. L. Fancher.

The Anniversary exercises took place at the Irving Hall, Mr. Frelinghuysen still presiding, and making one of his usual eloquent opening addresses.

From the Annual Report, which was read by Rev. Dr. Brigham, one of the Secretaries, it appears that, during the year one member of the Board of Managers, Timothy Hedges, Esq., of New-York has died.

Sixty-five new Auxiliaries have been recognized, most of them at the South and West.

The receipts of the year, from all sources, were $389 551 52, of which $321,742 33 were for books sold.

Books printed at the Bible House, 829,000; books issued, 721 878—making an aggregate, since the formation of the Society of 15,000,759.

Gratuitous issues have amounted to $41,967 91.

Of Life Directors 62, and of Life Members 1,302, have been made during the year.

Of the Bible Society record 414,000 have been issued, or 37,951 monthly.

NEW BOOKS.

The Book of Proverbs, in minion, 48mo, square; the Gospel by John, same size; and the Book of Psalms, small pica, 18mo. Plates of several sizes have been prepared in place of others which were worn oht. The books mentioned last year as in progress, have been completed, except the Cherokee Testament, which is in progress still.

AGENTS.

In the home field there have been thirty eight during the whole or a part of the year, besides two in foreign countries, one of whom is in the East, the other in Mexico; besides various colporteurs employed in Italy, Bulgaria, Greece, &c.

GRANTS OF MONEY.

These have been made for publishing and circulating the Scriptures in Spanish America, France, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Syria, India, China, Africa and the Sandwich Islands, to the amount of $22 283 90, aside from the funds expended in the Bible House in printing foreign versions.

The following resolutions, which were respectively offered by Rev Geo. A. Shelton, of Long Island; Rev. Mr. Ridgway, of Maine; Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of Constantinople, and Rev. S. R. Maclay were unanimously adopted

Resolved, That the Bible, the most important books to all men, is preëminently so to those who are in affliction and poverty, a truth to be ever in mind in our work of distribution.

Resolved, That the Bible among the people, as the quickener of thought and virtue, is the security of modern civilization.

Resolved, That the many and rare opportunities now furnished, by the providence of God, for circulating the Scriptures in Papal, Mohammedan and Pagan countries, should lead the friends of this Society to an enlargement in their contributions, and increased fervency in their prayers.

Resolved, That the Bible is the greatest of all mysteries, unless we ascribe to it a Divine authorship.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Anniversary of this Society was held last evening at the Church of the Puritans, Hon. G. N. Briggs, of Massachusetts, presiding,—the building being crowded, the majority of the audience, however, being of the gentler sex. The abstract of the Annual Report exhibiting the receipts and disbursements, and the advances made by the Union, here was read by Rev. John Mack, D. D., Corresponding Secretary, and prefaced with a few appropriate remarks.

The following resolution, prefaced by a few appropriate remarks, was presented by Rev. Mr. Seelye, of Albany:

Resolved, That the Report of the Executive Committee be adopted, printed and extensively circulated; and while in this hour of peril for the moral interests of the world, it presents much that is dark and discouraging, we rejoice to find that there is both at home and abroad an onward progress in the temperance cause; and especially that in the noble State of New-York, there is a hopeful prospect of the adoption of the great principle of Prohibitory law, by vote of the people, into the Organic law of the State.

It was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Jenks, late of Pittsburgh, Penn., but now of Brooklyn, who made a stirring and eloquent address, after which a very handsome collection was taken up in behalf of the Union.

The following resolution prefaced by an address from Rev. Dr. Cleveland, of New-Haven, Conn., was seconded by Rev Dr. Tyng.

Resolved, That in the threatened disruption of these United States which is calling thousands of our citizens from their homes to the temptations and toils of the battle field, we gratefully recognize a Providence in the temperance reformation, which, for almost a generation, has been training men to self-control and a rejection of the greatest foe of the soldier. We rejoice in the abrogation of the spirit ration in the army, (would that we could see it in the Navy,) and we feel called upon by every principle of patriotism and humanity to put forth all the efforts in our power to save our noble young men from the temptations of the cup and a death of infamy, when, if they fall, it should be in glory.

The Reverend Doctor was, upon this occasion, peculiarly felicitous. He was humorous, pathetic, anecdotical, and always eloquent, being frequently interrupted by irrepressible bursts of applause. He pictured the character of the Christian soldier, as displayed in modern times, dwelling in most eloquently incidents in the lives of Havelock, Taylor, and others, who had won that high title, and he closed with an exhortation that every means should be used, by which the young men now enlisted in the army, and willing to fight for their country's flag, might be guarded from the temptation of intemperance. His address was strongly Union throughout, and was quite worthy of the distinguished prelate's reputation.

FIVE-POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

We are requested to call attention to the Anniversary of this Institution, at Irving Hall, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. T. L. Culyer, Rev. H. D. Gause and R. J. Thorne, Esq. Those who love to hear children sing will be gratified. The same cause that straightens the circumstances of the wealthy cuts off the income of the house and depresses the poor almost to the point of starvation. Mr. Barlow says that every day applications for relief are made to him by those who three months ago earned a good living, and are now unemployed and in dread of the Alms-house. As the Institution has hitherto depended solely upon the voluntary gifts of the benevolent for money to carry on the enterprise, and has never been disappointed, they hope for the continued liberality of those who are able to spare a little from their store for the benefit of the poor and needy.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Charge of Embezzlement.—John Wolf, a salesman in the employ of Messrs. Lane & Guild, clothiers at No. 457 Hudson-st., was arrested yesterday by Detective King, charged with having on the 6th inst., embezzled goods to the amount of $2,000, the property of his employers. The accused, when questioned in regard to the matter, did not deny that he had taken them, but claimed a right to the goods. Justice Kelly, before whom he was taken, held him to await examination.

Suicide by Drowning.—On Wednesday night, about 10 o'clock, an unknown young man proceeded to the pier foot of Gansevoort-street, and after divesting himself of most of his clothing, deliberately plunged into the dock. Capt. Walton, of the schooner *Mary A. Irving*, lying near, saw the act, and sent a boat to rescue the young man, but the effort was unsuccessful. His clothes were taken to the Ninth Ward Station-house, where they can be seen. The body has not been recovered.

[Advertisement.]

Prices of English Carpeting Reduced!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6 4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and Ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious salesrooms, at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet-buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

Handsomest and Best—Knox's New Spring Hat.—Gentlemen prefer it, because it combines lightness with strength, beauty with ease, grace with dignity, and above all that wonderful air *distingué* which takes so well with the women. Persons who don't know what that is, but would like to, should call and see for themselves, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Museum is always visited by the patriotic volunteers and their friends while they remain in the City. The Museum is the most attractive place of amusement to be found.

Alive! all Alive!!—Cantrell is making business by attracting customers from all parts of the city through the potent charm of excellent articles, and low prices. His stock of ladies' gaiters, gentlemen's French calf skin and patent leather boots, and shoes for the young, is one of the best to be found in Broadway, and his prices are uniformly moderate. Cantrell's is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Attention!!—"Union Paper Neck-Tie"—Red, white and Blue, with Stars. Patent applied for. Perfectly beautiful. Any gentleman can wear them. We send eight dozen by express for $5, or $1 for one dozen.
SMITH & BROUWER, No. 36 Warren-st., N. Y.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machine Company.—Prices reduced, with new patent hemmer, new patent tucker and marker, new patent bosom gauge, binder, &c. Agents wanted at No. 538 Broadway.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Ladies' Gaiters at 12s., Slippers and Ties at 6s. and 7s. per pair; with Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices, at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Fashions! Fashions! Fashions!—Paris Bonnets, Sleeves, Waists, Robes, and Children's Garments, in great variety, in the Summer number of Mme. DEMOREST'S "Mirror of Fashions." Only 5 cents.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Tully—Duff.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 8, at the Church of the Holy Cross by Rev. Father McCarty, Mr. John T. Tully to Miss Ellen R. Duff, both of this City.

Hyett—Johnson.—On Wednesday, May 1, by Rev. B. S. Huntington, Mr Fredk. Hyett to Sarah Jane Johnson, eldest daughter of James Johnson.

Clem—Cameron.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 9, by Rev. J. A. Paddock, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, William N. Clem, Jr., to Eliza M. K. Cameron.

Hollis—Smith.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 5 by Rev. Wm. McAllister, Silas Hollis to Miss Jane Smith, both of Brooklyn.

Satterlee—Knight.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 9, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Candfield, Livingston Satterlee, Esq., of New-York, to Lucina C., daughter of Nehemiah Knight, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Brown—Armstrong.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 9, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Dr. Guion, Mr. Wm. H. Brown, to Miss Mary Armstrong.

Vanderbilt—Vredenburg.—In Staten Island, on Wednesday, May 8, at the residence of Jno. K. Vanderbilt, Esq., by Rev. Gordon Winslow, D. D., of the Advance Guard of Zouaves, U. S. A., Joseph L. Vanderbilt, of Brooklyn, to Miss Cornelia Vredenburg, daughter of the late Abm. Vredenburg, of Staten Island.

DIED.

Clawson.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 7, William P. Clawson, aged 46 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. from his late residence, No. 6 4th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Linch.—In this City, on Thursday, May 9, suddenly, Thomas Linch, aged 37 years.

His friends and relatives, shipwrights and caulkers, also the members of the Custom house Night Watch Department, are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 331 Madison st. New York.

Mercer.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 9, of consumption, Theodore Mercer, aged 50 years.

His funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Lexington av., one door above 48th st. His relatives and friends, also the active and exempt members of Columbian Engine Company, No. 14, are respectfully invited to attend.

Thomson.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 9, Robert Floyd eldest son of Robert and Margaret Thomson aged 5 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, at 3 P. M., from No. 158 9th-av.

Harrison.—In this City, after a brief but painful illness, Catharine C. Harrison, in the 30th year of her age.

The funeral service will take place, at her late residence, No 576 West 23d st., this day, (Friday,) the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to West Galway N. Y., for interment.

☞ Amsterdam, N. Y., papers please copy.

Morrogh.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 8, William Plowden Morrogh, son of James and Marguerite Morrogh, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Cathedral, Mott-st., on Friday, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

Cole.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 8, James Cole, in the 60th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Clermont av., fourth house north of Fulton av., without further invitation.

Wright.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 7, Joseph Wright, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of Joppa Lodge No. 201, Brooklyn Chapter No. 148, Brooklyn Council No. 4, Clinton Commandery No. 14, and the members of the ancient and accepted rites, and the Masonic fraternity in general, are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 35 Bond-st.

Moody.—In Yonkers on Thursday, May 9, Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Horace J. and Elizabeth W. Moody, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at Yonkers on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

Murray.—Drowned on Wednesday, April 17, H. Goodrich, only son of Alexander W. and Ann M. Murray, aged 11 years, 2 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 178 Taylor st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Friday,) the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Bushell.—In Mount Vernon on Thursday, May 9, Elizabeth D., wife of Wm Bushell, and daughter of the late Carter Goodwin, Esq.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Dr. Gregory, Mount Vernon. Cars leave 27th-st. at 9:30 and 12:25, returning at 4:30.

Price.—On Saturday, May 4, John James Price.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

Wilson.—In East Chester, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 8, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Wilson,

The friends of the family, of her son, John Wilson, and her son-in-law, Robert H. Coburn, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of St. George the Martyr, Dr. Leonard, 44th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

Throckmorton.—In Bergen, N. J., on Thursday morning, May 9, Gilbert Woodbull, son of Barberie and Sarah S. Throckmorton, aged 3 years, 5 months and 20 days.

The interment will take place at Freehold this day.

Brush.—In Farmingdale, L. I., on Wednesday, May 8, Susan Brush, wife of Solomon Brush and daughter of the late John L. Kortright, aged 35 years and 1 month.

Locke.—In Sing Sing, on Wednesday, May 8, Mary, wife of James Locke, aged 64 years.

Roberts.—In Tariffville, Ct., on Thursday morning, May 9, Charles L. Robarts, formerly of this City, in the 58th year of his age.

Tradour.—In Boston, suddenly, Charles Tradour, formerly of Gowanus, Long Island.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

Masonic Notice.—The members of Joppa Lodge No 201, F. A. M., also Brooklyn Chapter No. 148 are requested to meet at their rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to make arrangements to pay the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother P. M. Joseph Wright. By order
RICHARD SHARP, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 271.—May 9, 1861
69, 50, 23, 62, 64, 56, 29, 2, 3, 40, 37, 13.
Kentucky. Class 212.—May 9, 1861.
16, 4, 9, 23, 33, 54, 32, 62, 70, 52, 72, 38.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weizer, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be "a calling," there will be a coming. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission! She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic" by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind, Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any considerations whatever.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a Nurse and Female Physician.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the Bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

DENSLOW'S NEW BOQUETS.
25 CENTS EACH.
THE "UNION."
THE "MASSACHUSETTS"
THE "SEVENTH REGIMENT."
THE "VOLUNTEERS,"
THE "ZOUAVE."
THE "STARS AND STRIPES."
FIVE BOTTLES FOR $1 00—NO, 162 BROADWAY.

PURIFY THE BLOOD, RESTORE THE appetite renew the circulation, eradicate all humors; strengthen, build up, and invigorate the whole system, by the use of Dr. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS. Sold by all Druggists, at 25 and 38 cts.

MILITARY.

ATTENTION!
HOME GUARDS AND RECRUITS.

The Drill of the Recruit, with an explanation of military terms, is now ready in pamphlet form, with illustrations. Every member of the Home Guard, and every volunteer, should have one. Price, 10 cents. Persons in the country desiring a copy can remit the amount by mail, and it will be forwarded. To companies ordering fifty or more copies, a liberal deduction will be made. They can be had at all periodical stores, and at the office of the Publishers, GEO. W. MATSELL & CO.,
No. 3 Tryon-row.

ATTENTION, BATTALION!
CONSTITUTION GUARD,
FIRST REGIMENT.

A few more able-bodied men wanted for this first-class Regiment, at No. 479 Broadway, and at the head-quarters, No. 632 Broadway.

Recruits, as soon as they have signed the roll are sent to Elm Park, where first rate quarters and rations are provided, free.
J. S. COX. Colonel,
Formerly commanding Twelfth Regiment.
W. B. OLMSTED, Lieut.-Colonel.
O. Wetmore, Jr., Major.

NEW-YORK BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

No. 5, or E Company, under the command of Captain R. E. ALFRED HAMSON, is now forming at "The Bugle," No. 1 9 Grand-st. This Company will be inspected immediately. The roll is full.

NEW-YORK BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

No. 4, or D company, under the command of Capt. W. R. MACDONALD is now forming at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome sts. This company is to be inspected immediately, and needs but a few men.

NEW-YORK BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

No. 3, or C company, under the command of Capt J. TOWNSEND DANIEL, is now forming at the Drill Room, No 298 Bowery, rear. It is nearly full, and will be inspected immediately.

HOLLANDSCHE LEGIOEN.
AAN DE NEDERLANDERS.

Vry willigea worden uitgenodigt Zich te vervoegen tot instand brenging van eene egte Hollandsche compagnie. Aan het Wer Depôt, No 124 Leonard-st.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S M., May 7, 1861.—*Whereas*, Providence in His dispensation has laid our late Colonel on a bed of sickness, and he having for the good of our regiment and the benefit of our country magnanimously tendered his resignation, and which has been accepted by the proper authorities; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board deeply regrets his serious indisposition and indulge in the hope that he may soon be restored to his usual health.

Resolved, That we tender to Col. McLeay our sincere, warm and heartfelt thanks for the indomitable energy, perseverance and enthusiasm displayed in organizing and disciplining this regiment and that we duly appreciate his motives which prompted him to resign.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, and published in the several daily papers, the New-York *Sunday Mercury* and New-York *Leader*, and a copy be presented to Col. McLeay.
Lieut. Col. S. M. ELLIOTT, Chairman.
B. F. Stiles, Secretary.

New-York, May 8, 1861.

VETERAN CORPS (1776) HEAVY ARTILLERY.—A meeting of the corps will be held at the Mercer House on MONDAY evening next, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving new members. Citizens between the ages of 36 and 55 years may now have an opportunity to join a Home Guard, and have all the benefits allowed by law. A preference given to those who have served out their time in some military organization.
HENRY BAKER,
J. R. WILCOX,
C. AKERMAN,
Committee.

ESPANOLES, CUBANOS Y PORTUGUESES—GARIBALDI GUARD.—Es indispensable se presenten esta tarde á la mas mañana jueves, á las siete de ella, en el cuartel, Broadway, No. 594, todos los Españoles, Cubanos y Portugueses que llevados de sentimientos patrióticos, voluntariamente prestaron juramento ó que quieran prestarle para defender la Constitucion de estos Estados-Unidos y al Gobierno Federal; pues en ello depende el que se dude de la honradez tan decantada que con orgullo podemos decir disfrutamos.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD XVIIITH WARD, will meet for enrollment and organization in the large room of Haines Brothers' piano building, corner 2d-av. and 21st st. THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The several Home Guard organizations are specially requested to be present or represented. Per order of the Astor House Committee for Ward Organization.
CHAS PARTRIDGE,
M. J. FRISBIE,
ROBERT S BELL.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, for the supply of lint, bandages, &c. to the Army.—Spingler Institute Building, Union square, New-York, May 6, 1861.—Articles most needed to-day: Red and white flannel shirts sheets, pillow-slips, bed and pillow cases, and material for same. By order.
V. MOTT, M. D., President.
John W. Green, M. D., Secretary.
J. Freeman Silke, Assistant Secretary.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

ELEGANT SILK FLAGS

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

JOHN N. STEARNS,

No. 60 Cedar-st.

UP WITH THE STARS AND STRIPES!

THE GREAT HISTORY
OF THE
WAR AGAINST TREASON AND REBELLION,
BY J. ALEXANDER PATTEN, ESQ.,
ENTITLED
"BATTLE FOR THE UNION;
A HISTORICAL AND ROMANTIC RECORD
OF
THE EXISTING WAR,"

Full of incident and romantic episode, will be commenced in

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,

Issued at noon on MONDAY NEXT.

In addition to this invaluable history of our country's struggle with rebellion, each issue of the NEW-YORK MERCURY is replete with

BRILLIANT AND PATRIOTIC LITERATURE,

From the pens of some of the ablest statesmen and bravest soldiers that strike for victory under

THE STARRY FLAG OF FREEDOM!

WHOLESALE STOCK
at
RETAIL
for
THIRTY DAYS.
CUSHING, KING & CO.,
No. 392 Broadway.

This stock of Fine Dress Goods, Silks, Ribbons, Laces and White Goods will be offered at

VERY LOW PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
NO. 458 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,

Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.

Medallion and Velvets from 9s to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 9s. per yard.

TO DRUGGISTS.

A new Patent Medicine list, with revised Net Cash Quotations, now ready for delivery, or post free by mail on receipt of business card. I have now the largest and best assorted stock of Genuine Proprietary Goods in the trade to which daily additions are being made. Inspection solicited. A new Drug Catalogue will be issued next week.
P. D. ORVIS,
CASH DRUG HOUSE,
No. 165 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

$100,000
IN
FURNITURE,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
BY
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

Owing to the great decline in our Southern wholesale trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole

At either of our three stores: No. 37 Bowery, at wholesale and retail; No. 163 Chatham-st., at retail; No. 185 Bowery, at retail.

REMOVAL.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
GENERAL AGENTS
For the
NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY,
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Furniture, Iron Railing Farm Fences, Castings, and general variety of Ornamental Iron Work,
Have REMOVED TO
No. 259 CANAL-ST.,
A few doors east of Broadway, New-York.

D. S. BARNES'
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MEDICINE DEPOT
Has removed from Park-row to
No. 202 Broadway,
Between Fulton and John sts.
Attention invited to the retail department.

BILLIARDS.—BASSFORD'S PLAYING SALESrooms, 12 tables, (No. 149 Fulton to No. 8 Ann-st.) To let, or furnished for Clubs; splendid palace, Court and Remsen sts., Brooklyn, 50 by 100 feet; at Stapleton, S. I., saloon, 25x108. Centre-st., New-York, three floors, 25x50, with or without power.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and nurse; is a good seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 382 2d-av., Room No. 5.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, SITUATION by a respectable English Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine washer; also by a respectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best of reference can be given. Call at No. 91 West 16th-st., 2d floor, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has several years experience; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and to do the fine washing, or laundress, in a small family, thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; has the best of City reference from her last employers; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 113 West 15th st, front basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE, willing girl desires a situation in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general house work; will be found thoroughly competent for either of the above situations; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook. Wages from $5 to $6. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or would have no objection to do the housework of a small family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 210 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—HOUSEMAID, &c.—Two respectable young girls wish situations; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other to do general housework in a small, private family, or would see to children; are capable, and have the best City reference. Apply at No. 104 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A smart, active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands work thoroughly; no objections to the country for the Summer; good City reference can be had. Can be seen at 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., in the bake store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork or take care of children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 142 East 29th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and washing, by a respectable young woman, with the best of City reference; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 469 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 102 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as regular laundress; has no objections to go in the country. Apply at No. 36 West 13th st. front room top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation in a respectable family, to do light chamberwork, plain sewing, or as child's nurse. Inquire at No. 83 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children, or would assist with the washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 125 Tillary-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid, to assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 15th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to take care of children; has no objections to assist in chamberwork; can go recommended from her last place. Call at the paint-store No. 818 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waiter, or would do housework in a small family; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 563 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small private family. Call for two days at No. 169 Sands-st., Brooklyn, corner of Green lane, basement; good city reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young woman as an experienced chambermaid and waitress; very best of City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as waitress, or do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th st, between 5th and 6th avs, first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young Protestant girl, to do light chamberwork and waiting, or would like to take care of children; is willing and obliging. Inquire at No. 291 1st av., third floor, front room, over the drug-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or whole chambermaid; is neat and industrious and obliging; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant as chambermaid or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. The best City reference. Call at No. 88 East 29th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 50 West 31st-st., near 6th av., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by an American girl as chambermaid and waitress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines. Apply for two days at No. 178 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable, industrious girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; the best reference from her present employer, where she can be seen, at No. 139 West 46th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Situation wanted as chambermaid or waitress by one who lived nine years in her last place, and can give the very best of references. Inquire at No. 77 Madison-av., near 28th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, with excellent City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 126 5th-av., to-day.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; to be seen Thursday and Friday at her last place, No. 146 West 16th st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to mind children and do plain sewing; has no objection to go with a family to Europe; the best of City reference if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 176 4th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as cook, by one who understands her business perfectly, in French, English and American styles; also understands baking bread and cake; all kinds of soups, jellies and cream; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference from the highest families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats and desserts, and is a first-rate bread and biscuit baker; no objection to a large family; can furnish best of City reference; has lived four years with one family. Inquire at No. 291 1st-av., near 17th-st, in the drug store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all the various branches of cooking; no objections to go a short distance in the country; first-class City references from private families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 32 3d av., two or three doors from 9th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a first class family; she understands French cooking in all its branches, and larding, soups, jellies, blanc manges and game. Can give the most satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 122 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a middle-aged woman, in a first class boarding-house or private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen till engaged at No. 420 4th-av., one door from 30th-st., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A professed cook, capable of doing all kinds of cooking and baking; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country, and to see to the care of milk and butter. Can be seen for two days at No. 304 West 45th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation as professed cook; understands game and soup, baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, jellies, and ice-creams; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches—soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; no objection to City or country; best of reference given. Call at No. 39 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objections to general housework for a small family; has eight years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 558 3d-av., fourth floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as cook, or to do the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; would wish to engage in a private family; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a hotel or large boarding-house; understands soups, meats, pastrys and game, and fancy desserts; is an experienced baker; no objection to the country. Call at No. 75 West 28th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a private family; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; best of city reference from two to three years. Can be seen at No. 108 West 28th-st. for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who understands her business, and is a good pastry cook; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 114 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED IN a private family, by a woman who thoroughly understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and desserts. Apply at No. 166 23d-st., southeast corner of 2d-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as first-class cook, thoroughly competent of all its branches; no objections to go in the country; very best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av., 3rd floor, front rooms.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st. second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a small private family, by a young woman; no objection to assisting in the washing and ironing, or to go into the country; is a good baker; has good City reference. Apply at 33 15th st, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A WOMAN, as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can give City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 493 6th-av., one door from 30th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing and ironing, if required; best of City reference. Apply at No. 196 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by a very experienced woman. The best of City reference given; a family going into the country preferred. Call at No. 131 West 20th st, near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, in a private family, as cook; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Best of City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; no objection to the country. Can give good City references. Call at No. 119 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, laundress or chambermaid, by a respectable young woman, in a respectable private family; reference unexceptionable. Call at No. 61 Eldridge-st., brick house.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable protestant girl as cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; no objection to city or country; best of references given. Inquire for two days at No. 172 Mulberry st., rear building.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED A FIRST-RATE PLAIN cook, good washer and ironer, and one willing to do general down stairs work, in a private family; undoubted City reference required. Call at No. 34 West 43d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Apply at 71 1st-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situation—one to do the cooking, washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or waiting; have good city reference from their last place, where they have lived for four years and a half. Call till suited, at No. 246 West 16th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK-CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable young girls one as good plain cook and washer and ironer—is an excellent bread and pastry baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would help with the washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 6 Grammercy Park.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two American Protestant girls, situations together in a small private family; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference given. Call at No. 111 West 16th st., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable girls; one to cook and assist in washing; the chambermaid will assist in washing; have no objection to go to the country; can produce the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS COOK, SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—Wanted, by a competent, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as plain cook; understands meats poultry, baking, pastry and soups; wages, $8; also her cousin, as servant and nurse or seamstress and chambermaid; wages, $6; country preferred. Call at No. 216 East 23rd-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, who is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family; also, a young girl, 16 years, willing to do up-stairs work or make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 197 3d av, in the fancy-store, east side.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—AN active, intelligent young woman wishes a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron. Satisfactory references can be had. Can be seen at No. 67 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days by applying at No. 175 East 12th st.

AS COOKS, GENERAL SERVANTS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, WAITER GIRLS, LAUNDRESSES, &c.—Situations are wanted for over 200 excellent servants, most of which are recommended by first class Brooklyn families—many of them being Protestants of the most respectable class. Gentlemen's families in the country can find a more reliable class of help here, and those more willing to go in the country, than at any other establishment, and at wages to suit the times. MANNING & CO., 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a very respectable girl, to do general housework; will be found a very neat and deserving girl; has not been in the country very long, but can do plain cooking, washing and ironing, &c., in a small family; will hire for $5 a month. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 264 West 47th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, a situation to do housework in a private family; she is a good washer and ironer; is neat and particular in her situation, and has no friends in this country; City calls preferred. Call at No. 122 Mott-st., Room No. 6, in the rear.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a house to take care of for the Summer months. Satisfactory reference from first-class families in New-York, as to ability, honesty, &c. Address HOUSEKEEPER, for one week, Box No. 134 *Times* Office, or MRS. KEANE, No. 781 Washington-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A LADY FROM New-England, experienced in every department of a household, would take the sole charge, or assist in the domestic department or sewing, as the wants of a family may require; is competent in either. Apply, for one week, at No. 989 Broadway, near 26th-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-WORKING, honest and sober young woman wishes a situation, in City or country, at moderate wages; can cook, bake, make butter, and wash and iron first-rate; can enter her place this day. Apply at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid; is a good dressmaker; understands hair-dressing and doing up fine muslins. Has excellent City references. No objection to travel to any part. Call at No. 124 4th-av., near 13th st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing and all kinds of family sewing; would like to travel with a family going to Europe or California; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No 286 1st-av., in the dry goods store.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—An English woman of experience wishes a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; has been in the habit of traveling; no objection to take charge of one or two growing up young ladies. Call at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A WIDOW woman, a situation as laundress; is a first class hand; can do up linen and fineries in the neatest manner; no objection to the country; prefers a home to wages; best of City reference. Call at No. 156 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; best of City references from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 22d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting in the best manner; no objection to assist with the chamberwork; willing to go in the country. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., near 5th av. Best of City reference.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts; has no objection to go in the country.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as laundress; understands French fluting; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 East 32d-st., 3d floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN American woman; can take charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to assist in chamberwork; best of references. Apply at No. 223 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl lately landed, as nurse; has no objections to do chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 Forsyth-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an American young girl, 17 years of age, as first-class nurse in a private family, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or to take care of children, and do sewing. Call at No. 136 41st-st., for two days, in the rear, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A WELSH PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress; she is competent to do her work and can procure good references. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG AND HEALTHY female wishes a situation as wet nurse, and keep her own baby; can give the best of reference. Call for three days at No. 6 Bowling-Green, foot of Broadway, top floor.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED as wet nurse by a respectable young woman, with a fresh breast of milk; can furnish the best of City reference if required; can be seen, for two days, at No. 182 East 36th st., between 1st and 2d avs, 2d floor.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as wet nurse, who understands the care of a baby from its infancy, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH young woman a situation as child's nurse; understands the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and can bring it up by hand or bottle; or would travel with and act as lady's maid; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 101 10th-st., near University-place.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to take charge of children and do up stairs work; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 86 Douglass-st., one door from Height-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl to take care of children or other light work; can come well recommended. Apply at her present employer's, No. 22 West 41st-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse or chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 211 Pacific st, Brooklyn.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a married woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; can take the entire care of young children, or do plain sewing. Can be seen this week at her present employer's, 48 West 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby or grown children, or would go as chambermaid and family seamstress, would be willing to go in the country; has unexceptionable references. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 31 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire care of a baby from its birth, or will wait on an invalid lady; is kind-tempered; willing to travel to Europe with a family. Call at No. 6 East 31st st, near 5th av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City reference given; has no objection to traveling. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 15th-st., first floor, back room, between 3d av. and Irving place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objections to go in the country; can be seen, for two days, at the private residence No. 15 East 15th-st.; call from 10 to 5 o'clock, or address as above. Has City reference.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and sew; has no objection to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 120 East 24th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses of all kinds; has several years' reference from her last situation. Address S. M., Station C. Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES to engage with a lady by the week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing, children's clothes or dressmaking, or would like to take charge of children with a family going to the country for the Summer. Best of reference given. Call or address a note for two days, at No. 122 1st-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a very respectable young woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of plain sewing, and would assist in the care of children, or would do light chamberwork if required; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 201 East 13th st., second floor, between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation as seamstress and to wait on a lady; can do all kinds of fine sewing for ladies or children; don't object to the care of a child; wishes to travel or go to the country; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 192 East Broome st., on the first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS wants a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for 2 days, at No. 145 6th-av., in the milliner's store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY WITH the very highest testimonials as to respectability and capability, is desirous of a situation in a private family as seamstress. She understands perfectly plain dressmaking, and the making of children's clothes. Apply at No. 79 West 21st-st., near 6th av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable girl as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 40 West 13th-st., top floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as first-rate seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good shirtmaker; would be willing to do light chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 Hammond-st., in the bakery.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress; she has a sewing machine of her own; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting, the best of City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 4 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a woman of good character as seamstress; can make boys' or girls' clothing, or lady's plain dresses, or chamberwork, or nurse. Call at No. 541 Canal-st.; can be seen until suited.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress by the week or month; can cut and make children's clothing, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Good reference can be given. Address M. E. D., Station D.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE, Protestant young woman, just arrived in this country, a situation in a private family as seamstress and to take care of children, or to do chamberwork; can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country; good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 127 Amity-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG SWISS girl, of 20 years, would like to engage herself as seamstress or traveling companion, with a family going to Europe; speaks English and German well; is willing to make herself generally useful; best of City references can be given. Inquire at No. 35 30th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT seamstress and dressmaker wants a situation in a private family; no objection to a short distance from New-York. Call at No. 105 Avenue A, in the hardware-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; understands hair dressing; can give satisfactory City reference. Address a note to C. F., Union-square Post-office, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as seamstress and to do light chamberwork, or as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen until engaged at No. 53 Charles-st., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress; has lived in the best families; has no objection to go to the country; can give good City references. Can be seen at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, as first class waitress in a private family; has lived several years in England; thoroughly understands her business; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant young woman as waitress; has lived in the best of families; can give good City references; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman, as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; can come well recommended from her last place, where she has lived for years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 80 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by an American young girl, 17 years of age, as first-class waitress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do sewing. Call at No. 136 41st-st., for two days, in the rear, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Situations wanted by two respectable young women, one as waitress, or waitress and chambermaid; the other for general housework in a small family; have good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 578 2d-av., between 35th and 36th sts, in the bakery.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted as waitress and chambermaid. Can be seen at her last employers, No. 37 West 32d-st., for three days, from 12 to 4 P. M.

FOR EUROPE.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation to accompany a family to Europe; understands the care of children, and has a willing disposition to make herself generally useful; best of reference from the family she has lived with for three years, as nurse. Address Box No. 611 P. O.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF AN INVALID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, to wait on an invalid, and do plain sewing; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 78 East 21st st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, German, English, Scotch, &c., can find the largest and best office in the City at the Institution and Home where the best servants are always ready; also, good situations for all at 131 11th st., cor. 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for an excellent servant, (colored,) who has been in his employ over eight years; would recommend him very highly as coachman in a private family, or to take charge of a gentleman's turnout; City or country. A letter addressed to G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had will meet with attention.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Protestant man, who has the highest reference for capability, &c.; knows nothing about the milking of cows or the care of a garden; he has lived in his last place for some years, in this City. Address Mr. GINTY, Agent, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to town or country. Call or address M. L., No. 1,166 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman, one who truly understands his business, and can be well recommended. Call or address M. M., No. 100 West 43d-st, at his present employer's.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A PROTESTANT young man wishes a situation in the above-named capacity; he has a thorough knowledge of the green-house, flower and vegetable gardens; by addressing him, you will find a competent, intelligent, active, honest and sober young man, as his testimonials will be a satisfactory recommendation for his capability. Address H. W., Box No. 261 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN who feels an interest in a very worthy, competent man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling well assured that he would be a valuable man to any gentleman wishing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has been well brought up, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a married man; has been two years in his last situation in the city; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at the New York Times office for two days from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., or address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AN ACTIVE and industrious young man desires a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, a good vegetable gardener, and understands all kinds of farm work; is willing to do either; has the best of reference from his last employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a single man; is a good, careful driver, and understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm by a single man; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; can cradle, mow, milk, and make himself generally useful. Address M. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm, by a practical farmer without family, and who is not afraid of work. Address S. A. T., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man in the above capacity, who has a full and practical knowledge of every branch connected therewith; is well versed in laying out new places with good judgment and economy. Any gentleman desirous of obtaining a good man will not be disappointed in the advertiser. Call or address S. T., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by an active married man, who understands gardening in all its branches; has lived six years in his last place, and can produce the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Any one requiring the services of a competent man, and willing to pay $30 per month, may address A. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, the treatment of grapery, green-house vegetables, and thorough knowledge of fruit; can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Can be seen, or address J. O. C., No. 15 John-street.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, a Scotchman; has a good practical knowledge of the business; can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Address R. D., at Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS plain gardener, by a single man, Protestant; understands the care and driving of horses; can give the best references. Address E. G., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New York.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—SITUATION wanted, by a gardener and farmer who thoroughly understands his business, the care of hot and cold graperies, flowers, and thorough knowledge of fruit, the laying out of gentlemen's places; can give the best reference from his last place; is married, without family. Can be seen, or by writing to S. E., 71 Liberty st., or 31 John-st., where he can be seen till engaged.

AS GARDENER OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant man; (Swiss;) understands the taking care of horses, and plain gardening; can give good references. Address G.W., Box No 197 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED by a respectable man, an Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman; one who perfectly understands his business; will have no objection to assist in a garden; can produce the best of City reference. Direct, for two days, to J. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A man and wife, to engage with a family to take care of a house; she understands doing up ladies' fine muslins; has several years best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st: can be seen for two days.

AS NIGHT PRIVATE WATCHMAN.—Wanted, by a respectable man, a situation as night private watchman; can give references in regard to character and habits. Address P. C. K., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER—IN A PRIVATE family, by a steady, industrious man; is a thorough, practical home wine and champagne cider brewer; can do anything about the house or stable; has good City reference. Call at No. 303 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., over the Drug-store, for I. A. S.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a very competent young man; has lived as butler in the old country; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived with some of the best families in this City and country, to which his references will certify. Apply or address T. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant man, as waiter in a private family; has good reference from his last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address G. F., Box No. 176 *Times* Office for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable, steady, active man, in the City or country; will take moderate wages; has the best of City references. Call at the grocery, corner of University-place and 12th-st., or at 38 West 13th st., for two days.

AS WAITER OR COACHMAN.—WANTED A situation as waiter or coachman; good references. Call at No. 265 Navy-st., Brooklyn.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable single young man who can take care of a horse and wagon, work in a vegetable garden or on a farm; he is a good milker of cows; can mow and will make himself generally useful; reference will be given. Apply or address a note to T. B., No. 96 East 13th st, between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A WELL DISPOSED steady Protestant young man, who is perfectly trustworthy, desires a situation in City or country; is a good hand over horses; understands farming and plain gardening; is suitable for a porter's place; can read and write; will make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Apply No. 378 6th av.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an English Protestant man, single, in a genteel family; has the best of City reference; the country preferred. Address F. B., Box 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man, who is willing to make himself generally useful, and to keep a gentleman's place in good order. Call on, or address, M. Y. No. 9 John-st.

TO EUROPE.—A GERMAN, WHO SPEAKS AND writes fluently the English, German, French and Italian languages, wishes to travel with a gentleman or family in Europe. Can give City references. Has experience in traveling; he is willing to make himself in any way useful. Address EUROPE, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE single young man wants employment; is well acquainted with gardening, driving, grooming, carriage and harness cleaning, milking; is willing and obliging, and well recommended from last employer. Wages not so much an object as a respectable home. The country preferred. Address M. J., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND GROCERS.—A young man of sober, steady and industrious habits, wishes a situation in the above capacity; understands both businesses well. Can produce unexceptionable reference both for honesty and capability. Can be seen for two days at No 378 6th-av.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—A YOUNG MAN, A FIRST-class printer, both on plain and albumine paper, wants employment; best City references. Address MONS. PASQUET, No. 91 Franklin-st.

HELP WANTED.

MECHANICS WANTED.

First class masons and laborers, also, bricklayers, can get steady employment, during the coming season, on the Government Buildings at Ottawa, Canada, twenty-four hours from New-York, via Ogdensburgh.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOK-KEEPER, in a produce commission business. Address Box No. 4,083 Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK WHO THOROUGHLY understands all kinds of meats, soups, desserts, bread, cakes and pastry; one willing to go into the country for the Summer, and who can bring City reference, may apply at No. 66 East 21st-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO THE general housework of a private family. Apply at No. 228 9th-st., near 2d-av.

ENGINEER WANTED AT THE PHOENIX Plaster Mills, No. 260 West 13th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; a steady man, acquainted with mill work, may obtain a permanent situation. Inquire at the office.

PORTERS.—WANTED, SIX GOOD WOOL PORTERS to work in this City, and two to go into the country. None but competent workmen need apply, to THOMAS CONSTANTINE, No. 60 Pine st., New-York.

BOY WANTED—HONEST, HEALTHY, ACTIVE, intelligent, native-born, who resides with his parents and near place of business, 14 years old, by Caswell Mack & Co., 5th av. Hotel corner 24th-st.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, IN A FIRST-CLASS house on Broadway, an experienced cutter. Address, with references, O. D., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

PORTERS.—WANTED, THREE PORTERS FOR stores, and a clerk for a shipping office. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

FARMS.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING FARMS IN THE STATE—104 ACRES; 80 tillable and in high cultivation, on the Sound, L.I.; first-rate sloop-landing on the farm, bathing, boating, oysters, clams, &c.; large farm-house, barns, &c.; shade trees and fruit in abundance, scenery magnificent, 4½ hours from New-York. Price $12,000, about half its real value. No agent or anonymous address will be answered. Address C. F., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE FARM AT Washingtonville, about 22 acres, 6 to 7 acres orchard, two wells, and a large stream running through; buildings nearly new; the house has 9 rooms; a wagon-house, a large barn, with cellar and sheds, 130 rods from the dépôt, on the branch railroad from Newburgh to Chester, Orange Co., N. Y. JOHN JAQUES.

FARM WANTED.—NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($9,000) six per cent. Tennessee State bonds will be exchanged for a desirable farm or country place on the south side of Long Island, or on Long Island Sound, within 50 miles of New-York. Apply to ALEX. L. McDONALD, at Merchants' Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—THE BEST FURNISHED HOUSE IN the country, within an hour and a half of the City, with shade and fruit, which can be had for a small careful family, for a year, for $200. Rent quarterly, in advance. Address ELERY, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

RESIDENCE IN CANADA.

FOR SALE—A cottage in the picturesque town of Port Hope, Canada West, on north shore of Lake Ontario, six hours from Rochester, well fitted up for a genteel residence, with all modern conveniences; two acres of land beautifully laid out in garden and lawn, with fruit and ornamental trees, good stables, ice house, &c. Fine hunting and fishing in the neighborhood. Terms easy. Apply, by letter, post-paid, to P. C. CLARKE, care Jones, Baycock & Co., Ottawa, C. W.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out buildings consist of ample stables and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, upper end of this Island, within five minutes' walk of Tubby Hook dépôt, on the Hudson River Railroad, with two or four acres of land, having a valuable water-front. The house is large built of brick, and finished in the best manner, having all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company. Also a brick carriage-house and stable on the premises. Magnificent shade trees. Locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway; or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE residence of the late William Swan, deceased, consisting of a dwelling-house, (containing 10 rooms, kitchen, garret and cellar,) barn, carriage-house and other out houses, and about 8 acres of land, with great variety of fruit-trees, shrubbery, etc., etc., situated on the Newtown and Maspeth plank-road, about 4 miles from Williamsburgh ferries, 3½ from the village of Newtown. Stages pass the door every hour to and from Newtown and the Peck-slip and Grand-st. ferries. This property must be sold to close the estate. For terms, inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., or CATHARINE E. SWAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE BEAUTIFUL country residence of the late Mrs Blake, at Coldenham, six miles west of Newburgh, with or without furniture, horses carriages, &c.; about fifteen acres of land are attached to the house, on which is carriage house, barn, &c; also, on the opposite side of the road, 45 acres, on which is dwelling-house, barn, &c. For sale together or separate. There is no finer place in the vicinity, or healthier in the country. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 191 Water-st., New-York; JAMES PATTEN, Newburgh.

TO LET IN RYE—LARGE MODERN BUILT house, with 16¾ acres of highly improved land. The situation is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the Sound. On the place is a good well of water, and an abundance of fruit. Rye is located on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, one hour's ride from the City. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE and lot, in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful Gothic cottage and five lots of ground, at Fairmount, Westchester County; 30 minutes' ride from 27th st. dépôt, Harlem Railroad; house and grounds in perfect order; splendid view of the Sound; ten minutes' walk from dépôt by plank walk. WILLIAM C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

TO LET.—ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A COMFORTABLE, convenient house of ten rooms, with piazzas front and rear; grounds and garden tastefully laid out; lot 75x280; fine view of mountain within three minutes' walk of station, and one hour from Cortland-st. Rent $500. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND STABLE AND ABOUT five acres of ground, pleasantly situated on the post road from New-York to Albany, about one mile south of the Railroad dépôt and steamboat landing at Hastings. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 32 Boorman place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL LANDING, HUDSON River, a convenient and pretty cottage, tastefully furnished. It commands mountain and river views. There are 3½ acres of land, with barn and accommodations for five horses. Apply upon the premises, to Dr. DE LA MONTAGNIE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT NEWPORT—A desirable place on Pelham-st., near Atlantic Hotel, for the season or year. Rent $600 to $700. Price $7,000. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, WITH GARDEN and grounds, one mile from the Hudson River Railroad station, at Hastings, and twenty miles from the City Hall. Rent $100 per annum. Apply to JAMES BRITT, No. 581 6th-av., near 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VILLA RESIDENCE on Bergen Hill, N. J., within a short distance of Hoboken and Jersey City ferries. For particulars, apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 85 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD farm in Orange or Westchester Counties, containing 60 to 110 acres, with good buildings, easy of access by rail or water, a house and lot in Walker-st., west of Church-st.; a fine opportunity to parties desiring an excellent location for the importing or wholesale jobbing trade. Address, with full particulars, REAL ESTATE, Box No. 2,288 Post-office.

3,500 FEET OF RIVER FRONT FOR sale at Bergen Point, N. J., together with about 25 to 30 acres of land; also, the desirable place called Linden Shade, with all its improvements. Apply on the premises, opposite the Kill von Kull lighthouse, to JACOB RABINEAU. N. B.—Men of taste and means are invited to view.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE two 4-story houses Nos. 106 and 110 Clinton-place; the 3-story house No. 173 Macdougal-st.; the 3-story white-marble house No. 235 West 23d-st.; the two 3 story houses Nos. 277 and 279 East 10th-st; the store and house No. 793 6th-av. For terms, apply to R. HOGAN, No. 179 Macdougal st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL KINDS OF City and country property, embracing over 200 farms, residences and building sites, healthy and desirable locations, contiguous to New-York, with fine water and inland views. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate Agent, No. 132 Broadway.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN OR Jersey City good paying real estate or a large farm in exchange for a country seat of 40 acres. The buildings in good order. Locality healthy, with a commanding view. Only half an hour by railroad. Address H. H., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

TO DOCTORS.—FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS English basement house No. 8 West 28th-st., 25x60; lot full; built by days' work. Will be sold low. Address Box No. 2,556 Post office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE house, No. 64 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Inquire of Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING STYLES MANTILLAS, CLOAKS
And DUSTERS, in all the new and
Desirable fabrics, cheap.
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY.
Straw, Leghorn and Neapolitan
BONNETS, BLOOMERS and BOULEVARD HATS
Cheap from auction, at
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK.

AT MACY'S.

LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT
R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av. and 14th-st.,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gent's and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles,) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, HEAD DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A complete stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.

PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDK'FS., HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.

MANTILLAS. MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS.

All the choice styles introduced for the season, at forty per cent. below Broadway prices.
W. K. PEYTON, Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SALE OF HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS
TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

We offer from this day forward until sold, our entire stock for cash, at less than cost, in small or large lots, to suit purchasers. The attention of City and country buyers respectfully invited.
HORSEY, FARRELL & CO., No. 43 Chambers-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE NEW UNION Skirt at Mrs. ELGER'S, her own make, warranted to fit, at $1; nice fitting corsets, $1; rich embroidered hook fronts, $1 25; real French patent corsets, very cheap. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, new colors, at No. 883 Broadway, near 19th-st. Corsets and skirts made to order.

5,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap for cash.
VAN RIPER & CO., No. 20 Ann-st., New-York.

FLAGS.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 186 South-st.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND
LIGHT ROOMS at
LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. [illegible] Walker-st.

TO LET, THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE Houses, at reduced rents:

Nos. 186 and 192 East 15th st., each	[illegible]
Nos. 194½ and 210 East 20th st., each	[illegible]
Nos. 218 and 289 Second-av., each	[illegible]
No. 148 East 13th st., each	1,100
Nos. 144, 146, and 152 East 13th st., each	$1,[illegible]

Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th st., near 3d av.

HOTEL TO LET—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—A large first class Hotel, now in full operation, and full of boarders, 15 miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the city. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J.; or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A LARGE AND VERY CONVENIENT dwelling, stable and 8 lots of ground on 62d-st., between 2d and 1st avs. The house is 3-story, with 2-story extension. The grounds beautifully shaded and fruited, grape arbor, &c., &c. Rent reasonable to a good family. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN CLINTON-ST., near Degraw, a very desirable location, a two story basement and attic brick house, lot 25 by 100 feet, fine cellar and yard, in good order, with gas and water. Rent low, $450. Apply at No. 258 Clinton-st., or to CHAS DENZMANN, No. 54 Cedar st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses, at reduced rents:
No. 128 West 46th st., rent $500.
No. 31 Stuyvesant-st., rent $750.
No. 35 Stuyvesant-st., rent $800.
Apply to D. T. MACFARLAN, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT BEDFORD, BROOKLYN.—A modern cottage house with two lots of ground, on Madison-st., 400 feet east of Bedford-av. Rent $275. Take Fulton-av. cars from Fulton ferry to Bedford-av. Inquire of H. A. WEED, next door to premises.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front size 27 feet 6 inches by 63; handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, two stair cases; situate corner of 4th-st. and Washington-square, late residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. SEGER, 73 East 26th-st., or A. J. MIXSELL, 306 4th-st.

TO DENTISTS OR PHYSICIANS.—TO LET, the desirable three story brick house, No. 6 First-st., near Bowery; has hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c. Apply to C. A. ANDERSON, No. 99 Bayard-st., from 10 to 11 A. M., or 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., or at No. 339 Lexington-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x60, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET—A NICE, GENTEEL HOUSE, NO. 30 East 24th st., five doors east of 4th-av. The location is first-rate and the house very conveniently arranged for a small family; gas and water throughout; rent, only $600. May be seen at any time.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF new stone front house, No. 255 9th av., near 27th-st., with five and six rooms each, and wardrobes and drawers, gas fixtures, &c. all in fine order. Rent $16 to $20 per month. Bills up.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin-st., first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement, No. 52 John-st.; offices in house No. 113 Nassau-st.; workshops in rear of building No. 208 William st.

NO. 753 BROADWAY—TO LET—SUPERIOR rooms, suitable for business, office, or sleeping, furnished or not. Best location in the City. Inquire of Mrs. LOVETT, Paris Millinery Establishment, three doors below 8th st.

TO RENT OR LEASE—NEAR BROADWAY, in 11th-st., a three story brick house, suitable for a private family or doctor, or light business.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

ROOMS TO LET—ON THE THIRD FLOOR IN house No. 25 Bond st.; also, the front basement; a fine office for physician. Inquire on the premises of Mr. WHITE.

NO. 609 BROADWAY—CORNER HOUSTON-STREET.—Two desirable rooms, Nos. 5 and 6, on the second floor; rent low. Apply in Dolbear's Book-keeping Academy.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 3 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGRAW-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET IN NEWBURGH—A FIRST-CLASS house furnished, in a very desirable location, commanding a full view of the river. Apply on the premises, No. 5 Washington-place, Newburgh, N. Y., or address Box No. 60 Matteawan Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A SMALL three-story house on Murray hill, near the Fifth-av., completely furnished, will be rented to a private family only. Apply at No. 28 West 35th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY residence, handsomely located near the City, on the Hudson River, with modern improvements and in perfect order; good boating and fishing. Apply to C. A. RICHMOND, No. 6 Park-place.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BROWN stone house, with all modern improvements, to let for the Summer, at $100 per month, in Second-place, Brooklyn. Apply or address J. L. VANDEWATER, No. 14 Wall-st., Room No. 5.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A furnished country residence, with garden carriage-house, stable, &c. Apply to W. C. OSBORNE, No. 124 Pearl st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN WEST 19th st., near 9th-av., containing all modern improvements; board of occupants as an equivalent for rent. Direct to H. K., Box No. 1,083 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Rye, half mile from the dépôt. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILS, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 122 Chambers-st., New-York.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

THE
WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS,
Will receive proposals,
for the manufacture of
CLOTHS, SATINETS,
AND
FLANNELS,
suitable for the Service and State Militia.

These MILLS, in capacity, are unequaled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Stock, can be promptly executed.
E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
No. 35 Park-place.

HAVERSACKS, KNAPSACKS, CANTEENS
AND WATER-PROOF BLANKETS.
5,000 Knapsacks.
4,000 Haversacks.
10,000 Thin Water-Proof Blankets.
1,000 Covered Canteens.
For sale by F. C. WAGNER;
No. 91 Liberty-st.

INDIA RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS.
FOR SALE BY THE
GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY,
Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMITTEE OF the Metropolitan Home Guard, on Arms and Equipments, invite the exhibition and proposals for furnishing at their Head-quarters, room No. 41 Astor House, uniforms of different varieties and styles, together with arms for the full equipment of twenty thousand men of the Guard.
ARMS.—20,000 muskets and rifles.
UNIFORMS.—20,000 Garabaldi tunics.
20,000 military pants.
20,000 fatigue caps.
20,000 body belts.
20,000 cartridge boxes.
20,000 bayonet sheaths.
Gen. HENRY STORMS, JAMES C. RICE,
IVERSON W. KNAPP, JOHN COCHRANE,
LOREN PALMER, Committee.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also, TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

TENTS, TENTS.—TENTS MADE IN EVERY style, at short notice, and at reasonable prices, by HEMMENWAY & BEVERIDGE, sailmakers, up stairs in the Ferry Building, foot of Wall st., New-York.

FIRE ARMS.—A LARGE STOCK OF GUNS, RIFLES and gun materials, for sale at No. 76 Duane-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ATTENTION.—AGENTS WANTED FOR THE sale of a cheap and very useful article, which is peculiarly adapted to the times. Is now selling in large quantities, and affords agents an excellent opportunity of making from $3 to $5 a day. Apply to
THEODORE B. BOGERT,
No. 22 John-st., New-York.

LUMBER, COAL AND WOOD, &c., YARD—In full operation, established 20 years, to be disposed of on very favorable terms to a purchaser—the undersigned retiring from the business. Apply to DAVID MARFLEET, Stapleton, Staten Island.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with stencil tools. For circular explaining the business, address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET
Opposite the Ferry, New York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also seals, door-plates

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M., at their spacious new rooms, NOS. 155 AND 157 BROADWAY.

A large and full assortment of second hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of ten rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor suites in various coverings; elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors and cornices; Axminster, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood marble-top side and corner etageres, centre tables, rosewood book-shelf, elegant bronze and gilt chandeliers, hall-lights and brackets, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; marble-top bureaus and wash-stands; hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rosewood and mahogany sofas, rockers and chairs; oak and walnut buffets extension tables and chairs; China and glass ware, tin and iron ware; kitchen furniture, &c. The attention of the trade is respectfully called to this sale.

N. B.—The sale will include a large assortment of parlor and stair carpeting; also a large assortment of the best class of second hand furniture.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOMS,
Corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, May 10,
At 9 o'clock A. M., precisely,
REGULAR ANNUAL SALE
OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARPETS, &c., &c.,
Comprising
3 rich Medallion Velvet Carpets.
21 rich Velvet Carpets.
86 rich Brussels Carpets.
79 Ingrain and 3-ply Carpets.
15 Brussels Stair Carpets.
25 Venetian Stair Carpets.
61 Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.

Being the largest and best assortment of Carpets ever offered at auction in our rooms; a large proportion of them are as good as new.
Catalogues at the rooms.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF $9,000 WORTH OF BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture and bronze and marble works of art contained in the 5-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th av., all of which is in perfect order and to be peremptorily sold, rain or shine, consisting of elegant rosewood 7 octave piano-forte; 3 solid rosewood parlor suites, in rich brocatel, with slip covers; mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood centre and pier tables, tapestry and Wilton carpets, Turkish chairs and lounges, artistic bronze statuary, etageres silk and lace curtains, with elegant chamber and dining-room furniture, in oak, rosewood and mahogany of every description; mattresses, bedding, &c.; rich china, silverware, cut glass, &c. Full descriptive catalogues at house. No postponement. Sale rain or shine.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THARP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, May 10, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, a general assortment of elegant household furniture, pianos, billiard table, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part, as follows: Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant carved rosewood suite, in crimson and brown brocatel, made to order by Bradford, of Brooklyn; cost $425; has been but two months in use; carved black walnut and oak dining and library suites, made to order; carved rosewood centre tables, etageres and side tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, rosewood and black walnut hat racks, oak buffets, mahogany sofa and sofa-bedsteads, mahogany wardrobe, large chandeliers and gas fixtures, daguerreotype apparatus in complete order, hair mattresses, &c., &c.; full size rosewood billiard table, made by O'Conner & Callender, with appurtenances, carved rosewood seven-octave piano, by Warren & Clark, of fine tone, finished back, round corners. Also, a large and fine assortment of fancy goods, consisting of marble and alabaster vases of various sizes and of new, rich designs, parian ware, silver-plated ware in great variety, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st.—Household furniture removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, velvet and Aubusson carpets, rosewood sofas covered in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, carved black walnut bookcases, carved black walnut extension dining-table, rosewood suite covered in green reps, oak dining-room suite do., carved black walnut reception chairs, mahogany and rosewood marble-top centre tables, rosewood reception chairs in green and crimson brocatel, oak marble top dressing bureaus, rosewood hall chairs, mahogany sofas covered, gilt frame pier-glasses, mahogany frame glasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, comforters and coverlids, with a large assortment of crockery, glass and earthenware, &c.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT YONKERS.—The fine mansion lately occupied by John K. Myers, Esq., with about six acres of land, situated in the town of Yonkers, about one mile south of the Railroad station, fronting the river and commanding a beautiful river view, will be sold at the Getty House, Yonkers, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 1 o'clock P. M. The house is built of brick, is fifty feet square, three stories high, contains all the modern improvements, such as bath, furnace, water throughout, range, &c. On the premises are a fine brick barn, ice-house, gas house, &c. The whole being a superb establishment for a gentleman's residence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 14, 1861, at 10½ o'clock at No. 3 Pine-st., where it has been removed for convenience of sale. Household Furniture—carved rosewood suite in crimson brocatel, rosewood chairs, etagere, hat-stand, oak buffet, rosewood marble top centre table, rosewood reception chairs, black walnut round table, beds and bedding, lace curtains, pier glass, window shades, china, carpet, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Can be seen at any time.

A. M. GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF OVER $5,000 WORTH of elegant household furniture, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock at the private residence, No. 48 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining room furniture. China, glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c., velvet and Brussels carpeting, oil-paintings, bedding of every description. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 559 2d-av., near 31st-st., genteel household furniture, mahogany sofas, rosewood piano, rocking and easy chairs, French plate pier glass, Brussels carpets, lace curtains, window shades, bookcase, mantel ornaments, mahogany French bedstead, hair mattresses, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING BUILDINGS, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
SATURDAY EVENING, May 11, at 7½ o'clock,
FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS—Comprising a choice collection, including many warranted originals. Postponed from 4th inst. on account of the inclemency of the weather.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) AT 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau, near Fulton-st., a large and choice collection of geraniums, monthly and running roses, and a general collection of choice garden plants from the nursery of W. C. Wilson.

CALVIN T. HAZEN, Auctioneer.

CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, &c., AT AUCTION—FRIDAY, May 10, at 11 o'clock, the entire stock of the wholesale and retail carpet-store Nos. 268 and 270 Canal st., near Broadway.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL CONTINUE ON FRIDAY, MAY 10, at their salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau st., the sale of elegant fancy goods, Italian marble, &c., &c. For particulars see catalogues.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, an invoice of first-class furniture, by catalogue. Particulars to-morrow.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The following order issued by the Navy Department on the 26th inst., is now made public, for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 26, 1861.

To the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury:

SIR: The amounts found to be due to resigned Navy Officers from the States which claim to have seceded will hereafter be paid them from the United States funds heretofore sent to or deposited in those States, except in cases where the Department shall otherwise direct. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES, Sec. of the Navy.

OFFICE OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS, No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 21st of May, 1861, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The blank petitions and bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.
WM. J. HASKETT, President, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBT. D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board. No. 20 Duane-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

Publishers will insert the above advertisement to and including May 21.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May 7, 1861.

SIR—OWING TO THE CONTEMPLATED REMOVAL of the United States Public Store from Nos. 10 and 12 Broad st. to Broadway, notice is hereby given that all examined packages remaining in the Appraisers' stores, No. 12 Broad-st on and after the 13th inst., will be transferred to the nearest Bonded Warehouse, at the owner's expense. HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.
To Merchants and others.

THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY NOTIFIES the public that the agency heretofore existing under the name of LEIGH & BAILLIE, sole agents for A. LEIGH'S Pure London Gin, Green Ginger Brandy, Bitters, Cordials, &c. has this day been revoked; and all persons are hereby forbidden from making any contract with, or paying any money on contracts made by them, and from transacting any business with them as my agents. ALFRED LEIGH.
MAY 7, 1861.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

LEATHER.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER, for military purposes; 3,000 sides in rough. For sale by WM. H. HOOPLE, No. 67 Cliff-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

ANNUAL MEETING.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE OF GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, May 2d, 1861.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 43.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
Chatham square, corner of the New Bowery.
Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on sums of $500 and under. MONEY TO LOAN on BOND and MORTGAGE.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE April 27, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Feb. 26, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

STATE OF NEW YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Monday May 6, 1861.

THE CATARACT BANK, (LOCKPORT, Niagara County,) having failed to redeem the circulating notes delivered to and put in circulation by the said Bank as required by the act entitled "An Act to authorize the business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts amendatory thereof and additional thereto, notice is therefore hereby given, that the following described Certificates of New York State stock and United States Stock, held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, as security for the circulating notes of the said Bank, will be sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., viz:

NEW-YORK STATE STOCK CERTIFICATES.

No.	Per cent.	Redeem.	
1,558	5	1862,	$5,000
8,061	5	1863,	10,000
1648@1650, inclusive, $1,000 each	5½	1861,	3,000
3@6, inclusive, 1,000 each	5½	1865,	4,000
213	6	1862,	2,000
1857	6	1865,	3,600
1881	6	1865,	1,000
UNITED STATES STOCK CERTIFICATES.			
2461 and 3929@3932 inclus. $1,000 each	5	1865,	$5,000
3487, 3821, and 4085@4088 $1,000 each	5	1855,	6,000
4689@4694, inclusive, $1,000 each	5	1865,	6,000
1409@1415 $1,000 each	5	1871,	7,000
288	5	1874,	1,000

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road on foreclosure, will expire on the 28th day of July next. No exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into stock in the new Company after that day. The undersigned have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half per cent. on the par value of the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates, in cash, or in fourth or fifth mortgage coupons in arrear.

Scrip will be issued for the assessments, redeemable with interest at the office of the company in New York from the net earnings, pursuant to the provisions of the contract. All assessments unpaid on the 1st of September next will be charged with interest from that day.

The Erie Railway Company will be organized on the 1st of May, after which time the new certificates will be issued as called for and assessments paid.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, April 18, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th av. and 26th-st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The Annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 4th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 24th inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking house on TUESDAY, May 14 ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May, and opened on the 15th May. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL ST.

STOCK CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
(all paid in and securely invested.)
SURPLUS.....525 000 00
LIABILITIES.....29,447 35

INSURES BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:

First division to Customers, July, 1857.....33⅓ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July, 1858..50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July 1859...40 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860..45 per cent.

☞ Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new Insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of Insurance.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE BEST SADDLE AND driving poneys in the country, one a cream colored horse, 6 years old, long white tail kind as a lamb, a child can ride or drive, the other a bay Morgan mare, 7 years old, superior in harness or under the saddle, and fast; for further particulars inquire at No. 50 Warren st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF DAPPLE-GRAY horses, about 15 hands, five and six years old this Spring, perfectly sound and kind, together with Rockaway coupe for 4 persons, but very little used. Also, a set of double harness. All to be sold low, and at once, the owner having sailed for Europe; price, $600. Apply at BRADLEY'S Stable, No. 8 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN THE COUNTRY, a pair of good horses for three months, the use of them for the keep. He will also take a coachman in the confidence of the owner of the horses, so that they will be well taken care of. Address KUHN, carriage-maker, No. 197 Mercer-st.

THOROUGH-BRED STALLION FOR SALE—Nearly 16 hands high, and weighs eleven hundred, dark chestnut nearly black, eight years old, sound and kind, very handsome and well trained; a good foal getter; broken to harness and to saddle. Apply at Tattersall's, corner of 6th-av. and 39th st.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY—TWO LOTS (TOgether) wanted. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 101 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL is a prompt, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—one to three boxes being sufficient to effect a Complete Cure of the most aggravated cases, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excess. The attention of the Medical Profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses.—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOX.

Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold wholesale and retail at the sole depot, by the proprietor, J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case under taken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—The lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder-working "TRIESEMAR." Read "Human Frailty," a book sold by DR. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin st., New York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.
N. B.—No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD,
For Albany, Troy, North and West, Spring Arrangement, commencing May 6th, 1861.
11.25 A. M. fast Express train from 26th st. Station.
For William's Bridge, White Plains, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—On MONDAY, May 6, the Freight Train from Greenport will run to the dépôt at Hunter's Point. The Freight train will leave South Ferry Dépôt on Monday morning, the 6th inst., for the last time. No freight will be received at the South Ferry Dépôt after Saturday, May 4. A dépôt at Hunter's Point will be prepared for freighting business on Monday, May 6. An office will be established at James' slip Ferry, New York side, both for receipt and delivery of freight.

PASSENGER TRAINS.—On Friday, the 10th inst., passenger trains will take their departure from and terminate at the new dépôt at Hunter's Point. Passengers for the trains can take the ferry-boat at James' slip or at 34th-st., New York, for Hunter's Point.
A. H. PALMER, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:56 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10.15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:48 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3 45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M.; Mail, at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail train Stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.—NEW ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 1, 1861. Two through Trains daily, both ways. Leaving New-York by the New-York & New-Haven Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 3 15 P. M., arriving to Pittsfield at 3 45 and 11 P. M. Leaving Pittsfield at 9 A. M. and 3.50 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4.38 and 11.09 P. M.
CHAS. HUNT, President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn 10 A. M., for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3 30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.
A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:40 A. M. and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NOT REMOVED.
Staten Island Ferry to New Brighton, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, and Port Richmond
FARE 3 CENTS.
Leaves from the regular landing place, foot of Whitehall st., east side of the Battery.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE."
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1 30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL—THE AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, leaves Jay-st. pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Peekskill. Returning leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Amos and West 30th-sts.

FORT SCHUYLER, THROGG'S NECK.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Havens, will stop as above on her trips to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving James' slip, East River for the present, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing early in May.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catherine Market-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; leaves Norwalk MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York, from foot of Harrison st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., commencing WEDNESDAY, April 20,—landing at the usual landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—The steamer THOMAS POWELL every afternoon from foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. AMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.
ja18-law6mF* THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, '13 and '14 are respectfully invited to attend divine services at St. Bartholomew's Church, on the corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette place, on SUNDAY, the 12th of May, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. COOKE. Let every Veteran be present.
H. RAYMOND, Brig. Gen.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
J. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the waybilling of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight-bills &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.
CHARLES HUNT, President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP, President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

SMALL STORES, CANDLES, &c., 1861–'62.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, April 17, 1861.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED, "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt water Soap," or "Offer for Mustard Seed, Black Pepper," &c., as the case may be, will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock A. M., on the 21st day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving twenty days' notice) at the United States Navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New-York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles (excepting the salt-water soap and the candles, for each of which separate proposals and contracts will be made,) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the Chief of this Bureau or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, viz:

Boxes, shaving, India-rubber.
Brushes shaving.
Brushes, scrubbing.
Brushes, shoe.
Brushes, clothes.
Buttons, navy vest.
Buttons, navy medium.
Buttons, navy coat.
Buttons, dead eye.
Blacking, boxes of.
Combs, coarse, India-rubber or gutta percha.
Combs, fine, India-rubber or gutta percha.
Grass for hats.
Jack-knives.
Razors, in single cases.
Razor straps.
Scissors.
Spoons.
Beeswax, in ½ lb. cakes, pure.
Cotton spools of Nos. 12 and 16,000 yards each, 3 cords, equal parts.
Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 by 8 to ¼ inch.
Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, drill-eyed betweens.
Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the piece; width 1½ inch.
Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 ounces.
Silk, sewing, blue-black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to pound.
Thread, black and white, Marshall's or Barbour's best quality and in such proportions as may be required.
Tape, white linen, 4 yards in length, ½ inch wide.
Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, ½ inch wide.
Thimbles, 8 10 and 9-10 in diameter.
All the above articles must be included in the offer.

WHITE SALT-WATER SOAP.—*Separate bid for 80,000 pounds, and such additional quantity as may be required.*

The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality, denominated "white salt-water soap," and be delivered on sixty days' notice, in good strong boxes, of about 75 pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

STEARINE CANDLES.—*Separate bid for 60,000 pounds, and such further quantity as may be required.*

The candles must be "sixes," of prime leaf lard stearine, 8-10 inches in length, *exclusive of tip*, six candles to weigh not less than 14 ounces 50-100, nor more than 16 ounces, and be paid for according to the actual weight, without reference to commercial usage; the melting point not to be less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27 yarn. The candles to be delivered on sixty days notice, in good boxes, containing about 30 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

PARAFFINE CANDLES.—This offer is separate and distinct for ten thousand pounds, according to sample, and such further quantity as may be required, for which sixty days' notice will be given.

MUSTARD SEED, BLACK PEPPER, &c.
Separate bids for all that may be required for the use of the navy, to be delivered at New-York only.
Mustard seed, American brown.
Pepper, black, Malabar.
Bottles, octagon for mustard and pepper.
Corks for bottles.

All the foregoing articles must be of the best quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said Navy-yards and subject to such inspection at the Navy-yard where delivered as the Chief of the Bureau may direct; the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense to the Government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective place of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents, and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the Navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and at this Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th of August, 1846,) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Navy Agent, District Attorney, or the collector of the port.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of the 27th of March 1854, and to the act of the 10th of August, 1846.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 13th day of May inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating Ward School-house No. 37, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self regulating and must provide for warming said School Building with fresh air heated by contact with hot water or steam-pipes or radiators placed in the cellar; the steam used, to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XIIth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JAMES MACKEAN, JOHN M. REED, DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South st., New-York, April 17, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of the 11th day of May, 1861, for the removal (unless sooner removed by the persons maintaining the same) of the crib block, or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, N. R. said structure being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York and established in and by Chapter 763 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract, apply at the office of the Commissioners between 10 and 2 o'clock.
By order of the Board, D. A. NASH, Clerk.

MILK.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, No. 191 Fulton-st., New-York, for a daily supply of from 3,000 to 6,000 quarts of rich, pure milk, from Shrewsbury, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

THOSE OF OUR PATRIOTIC FELLOW-CITIZENS who are able, and have not contributed to the Fund for the Defence of the Union and the proper equipment and comfort of the brave Volunteers who enlist to support of our Country's Flag, are earnestly requested to send their contributions immediately to either member of the Committee on Collections and subscriptions, viz:
ALEX. T. STEWART,
W. F. HAVEMEYER,
WM. E. DODGE,
R. A. WITTHAUS,
R. H. McCURDY,
ROYAL PHELPS.
Or to THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer, No. 30 Pine-st. By order of the Committee.
ALEX. T. STEWART, Chairman.
R. H. McCURDY, Secretary.

RELIEF COMMITTEE—TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The undersigned, the Local Committee for the Twenty-first Ward, appointed by the Union Defence Committee, for the relief of the families of needy volunteers, will meet at No. 438 4th-av., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, between 5 and 8 o'clock P. M.
ANDRE FROMENT, AMMON W. GRISWOLD, STEPHEN P. RUSSEL, } Committee.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER PLATED WARE,
No. 20 John st.
Plated German-silver and White Metal Tea Sets, Entree Dishes, Venetable Dishes, Soup Tureens, Dish Covers, Ice Pitchers, Ice Bowls, Casters, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Ivory-handle Table Cutlery, &c.
HIRAM YOUNG.

WANTED,
AUTOGRAPHS, LETTERS, etc.,
OF EMINENT MEN.
Address S. P.,
Union-square Post-office, stating terms.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES and gentlemen, by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, and can furnish the best of City reference as to capability and character; has no objection to go out by the day. Call or address Mrs. BROWN, No. 115 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP "GREAT EASTERN," Hon. Capt. CARNAGIE, R. N., Commander, will sail from New-York, for Liverpool, Saturday, May 25.

PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 25.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at Noon.

This steamship, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line,)
JEFF. MAURY, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods, valuables, and packages to all parts of Europe by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all the cities of Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships, as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY, May 11.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, May 18.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, May 25.
and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
Second Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months			60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers st., on
SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South st., New-York, furnish drafts for any amount, payable on demand, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st. or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
A school for boys, at Flushing, L. I.
For circulars, &c., address
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—This Seminary for misses under 13 years of age, will be open for the reception of pupils April 15. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; L. P. BEERS, No. 500 Broadway. We are kindly permitted to refer to Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D.; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson st., New-York; Rev. Samuel Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. McC. Peters, 101st-st., New-York; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; Oliver Hull, Willow-st., Brooklyn.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a pleasant and healthy country house and farm, near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; having two daughters to educate in English branches and music, is desirous of receiving eight or ten young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve years; the strictest attention will be paid to their morals and manners, and they will receive a mother's care in every respect; no pains will be spared to make them happy, healthy and intelligent. Address, for further particulars, Mrs. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

SUNNY SIDE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, IRVINGTON, N. Y., in a location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, one hour's ride from the City, commences its Spring Term April 8, 1861. Number of boarding pupils limited to twenty. A. STABLINS and F. FOWLER, Principals. Circulars at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 50 Walker-st.; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF 10 years and under at New Rochelle, near the new Presbyterian Church. The subscriber will hereafter limit his school to ten of this class. For circulars, &c., inquire of A. A. LOCKWOOD, Esq., No. 17 Broadway, or at No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE PAVILION SCHOOL—HARTFORD, CONN.—Reopens on the 9th of May. The number of boys is limited to fifteen. Circulars may be obtained of F. D. G. Prime, Editor of the New-York *Observer*, and O. Van Lennep, No. 19 Pearl-st.; or by addressing the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT'S
English, French and Spanish
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
REMOVED to Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av.,
Corner of East 38th-st.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 6 East 24th st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, well versed in Classics, English and French, of several years' experience in teaching the same, desires a situation in a college, school or private family, where his services would be reasonably compensated. References of high scholarship and respectability. Address NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., room No. 13, City Hall, New-York.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, who has had some experience in teaching, desires a situation as teacher of music in a school or family; would also be willing to teach beginners in French. Satisfactory references given. Address N. J. K., Box No. 39 East Hampton, Mass.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY OF REfinement, a competent teacher of the English, French, and German languages, and the rudiments of music, would like to be employed a few hours every day as visiting governess; first-rate City references given. Address E. M., Station G, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE (in 1857) desires a situation as teacher during the Summer months, in the country; English branches preferred. Address stating particulars, TEACHER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION to give instructions in the German language, rudiments of French and music, or in the English branches. Address No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

FURNITURE.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR
Is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 850 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE DRAMA CAPITOLA.
THE HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
The new and powerful Union Drama—
ANDERSON;
OR, THE
PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61.
THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
Preceded at each Performance by the new and
POPULAR FARCE—BOWLED OUT.

In addition to these dramatic attractions may be seen, at all times, RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, THE OLD WASHINGTON EVACUATION FLAG, HERR DRIESBACH, with OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA PERFORMING BEARS, MAMMOTH BEAR, SAMSON SEA LION, BEARDED LADY, LILIPUTIAN QUEEN, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, MONSTER SNAKES, 850,000 curiosities, &c.
THE FLOWERING STEM OF A CENTURY PLANT, 25 feet long, broken by a fatal accident.
Admission 25 cents; Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
164 NIGHTS.
286,000 PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
NEW UNION TABLEAUX,
THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.
Doors open at 7; commences at 7½ o'clock.
NOTICE.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 11, 1861,
THE
ANNUAL BENEFIT
OF
Mr. T. B. JOHNSON,
On which occasion an attractive bill will be presented.

WINTER GARDEN.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
HIAWATHA.
Received nightly with shouts of
LAUGHTER
and
APPLAUSE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 10, and
EVERY EVENING,
will be presented the charming Musical Extravaganza, by
CHARLES M. WALCOT, Esq., COMEDIAN,
Entitled
HIAWATHA;
Or,
"ARDENT SPIRITS AND LAUGHING WATER."
In which the brilliant and beautiful Comedienne,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
Will sustain the character of
MINNEHAHA!
And the admirable Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
that of
HIAWATHA!
This Burlesque—one of the most successful ever presented on the stage—abounds in
HITS AT THE TIMES!
SONGS AND DANCES.
It is presented with
NEW SCENERY, by Mr. Hayes,
DRESSES,
APPOINTMENTS.
A FULL CHORUS.

And the following cast:
Hiawatha—a character strikingly more in the style of a Short Boy than a Long-Fellow..Mr. Jefferson
Nukkiundah—a creation, a la Frankenstein...Mr. Evans
Gitchi Manito—great, viewed as a spirit, but, as a part, a "small potato"......Mr. Cline
Wabun—a Down East Indian.........Mr. S. D. Johnson
Yenadizzi—the original "Young New-York"......Mr. Marlowe
Dammidorter—a narrow-minded person, father of Hiawatha.........Mr. Gourlay
Minnehaha—surnamed "Laughing Water," and eminently calculated (when she has a good chance) to in-ter her audience, to the danger of sundry bands and strings..Mrs. John Wood
In which character she will sing "My Love is a Soldier Boy, of the Seventh I am told."
Poopoohmammi—an indescribably self-willed young lady; in fact, a sort of "Genesee squaw."......Mrs. Chanfrau
Ne-go-miss—Hiawatha's grandmamma.....Mr. Daridge
Nenakite—Poopoohmammi's Mother..Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Previous to the Extravaganza the laughable Farce of
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS!
In which Mr. Jefferson will sustain his inimitable comic rôle of Mr. Golightly.
The burlesque will be preceded by, for the
FIRST TIME,
the laughable petite Comedy of
A REGULAR FIX,
in which Mr. Jefferson will sustain the comic rôle of
HUGH DE BRASS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE MANAGEMENT
present the following entertainment as a subject of unusual interest at the present moment, both in its emotional and pathetic character and its vivid representations of some of the fearful realities of
A SOLDIER'S LIFE.
THE ENTIRE PLAY IN THREE ACTS.
THE ENTIRE PLAY IN THREE ACTS.
THE ENTIRE PLAY IN THREE ACTS.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) and during the week, will be presented the highly exciting grand
Military Drama of
JESSIE BROWN;
Or,
THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
THE HIGHLAND PIPERS
Will add to the effect and spirit of the
ATTACK ON THE REBELS
AND
RELIEF OF THE REDAN FORT,
By their inspiriting strains.
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.

LLOYD'S MINSTRELS—NIBLO'S SALOON.
THE BEST BAND IN THE WORLD.
MONDAY, May 6, and every night during the week, OUR UNION VOLUNTEERS, HAMLET, THE BREAK-NECK ACT, THE UNION COCKADE, DARKIES STORM THE OCEAN PATH, &c., &c.
FRED. WILSON, WAMBOLD, BIDOUX, BIRCH, FOX, COOL WHITE, and the entire troupe, in a new programme. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

"THE NORTH."
CHURCH'S PICTURE OF
ICEBERGS.
Exhibited for the benefit of the PATRIOTIC FUND,
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.
J. McCLURE, Publisher.

IRVING HALL.—THE LITERARY AND MUSICAL entertainment of the ATRUTONIAN, in aid of the LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, will be held at IRVING HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, May 13; assisted by MADAME ZIMMERMAN, MESSRS. BERNHARD, WEINLICH and HENRY MOLLENHANER. CARL ANSCHUTZ, Musical Director.
Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the principal hotels, music and book stores, and at Irving Hall on the evening of the entertainment.

THE GLASS BLOWERS.—THE BOHEMIAN Troop are still exhibiting at Cooper Institute, entrance on 8th-st.; open EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 2½ o'clock afternoons, 7½ o'clock evenings. The celebrated low-pressure glass steam-engine is in constant operation; a beautiful collection of work distributed at each entertainment. Admission 15 cents.

MUSICAL.

A BANJO AND TWELVE LESSONS.
A banjo and twelve lessons
GIVEN AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE.
GIVEN AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE.
FOR $5. FOR $5. FOR $5.
Mr. G. C. DOBSON will give a banjo and twelve lessons at the pupil's residence, for $5. Each lesson guaranteed to be one tune proficient. Single lessons, 50 cts. Address GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Ware-rooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they MUST be the best.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway.

A GERMAN PIANO TEACHER, TEN years in the City, whose terms always have been $25, has reduced them to $12 per quarter, to suit the times, and wishes for a few more scholars. Unexceptionable references given. Address C. F. T., Union Square post office.

A SOPRANO SINGER WISHES A SITUATION in a Catholic or Episcopal Church choir, either in the City of New-York or Brooklyn. Reads at sight in English, Latin or German. Address SOPRANO, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second hand pianos in carved or plain cases for sale or rent at very low rates. Rent applied if purchased. S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons of every style at bargains. A. M. [illegible], No. 435 Broadway.

A VOCALIST (SOPRANO) OF FIRST-RATE abilities, is at liberty to take an engagement in a church. Apply personally, or address E., stating particulars, care of Messrs. Breusing & Co., Broadway.

DRUM TAUGHT IN ALL ITS BRANCHES by MATHEW CONKLIN, at Dodworth's Band headquarters, No. 422 Broome-st. Terms 50 cents per lesson, in advance.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall, Astor place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of PIANOS for SALE or HIRE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between C. T. BUNTING and J. W. HAMBLETON, under the style and firm of BUNTING & HAMBLETON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts of the aforesaid firm will be settled by C. T. BUNTING, No. 116 East 12th-st.
CHAS. T. BUNTING,
J. W. HAMBLETON.
NEW-YORK, 5th Month, 4th, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST OF ALFRED MUNROE, in the firm of ALFRED MUNROE & Co., ceased on the first of May, 1861. The undersigned, WM. D. ABBATT and MILTON G. RATHBUN, will continue the business of the late firm under the firm name of ABBATT & RATHBUN.
ALFRED MUNROE,
WM. D. ABBATT,
MILTON G. RATHBUN.
NEW YORK, May 6, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JACOB LITTLE & CO., is this day dissolved, by limitation.
JACOB LITTLE.
THOMAS F. WIGHAM.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9—10 P. M.

A bearer of dispatches left in great haste to-night from Gen. SCOTT to Gen. BUTLER. It is not known whether Gen. BUTLER is at the Relay House, at Annapolis, or at Perrysville.

There is much complaint that Government has not sufficient arrangements for war trains, in case of active engagements, for conveying camp equipage, provisions, etc., nor shovels for throwing up embankments and making rifle pits.

Col. LANDER goes North to-morrow.

There are the best reasons for knowing that in Western Virginia are five thousand men ready to fight for the Union. All they want is a nucleus, and they will rally at once. It is probable that they will call upon the Goverdment for redress of their wrongs, and protection from the rebels in that State.

A Committee of New-York merchants are here advising with the Administration, to see in what manner they can most feasibly aid the Government. They have consulted with the President and Gen. SCOTT.

The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed to-day to the Collector of Boston, stating that the ports of Maryland were not blockaded, and instructed him to clear vessels as usual. Letters to the Collector of New-York to the same effect had already been sent by mail. Captains of the coal vessels have therefore only to show their clearances to the blockading squadron off the Capes of Virginia, to proceed unmolested to and from Baltimore. Sixteen hundred troops, with Sherman's Battery, passed the Relay House at ten and a-half o'clock, *enroute* for Washington, through Baltimore. There was no disturbance. Ten thousand people watched their movements, and cheers were exchanged. This opens the military route through Baltimore, and secession in Maryland is dead. They will arrive in Washington about one o'clock.

About three weeks since Government took from the police force here the arms with which they had been equipped before the arival of the troops. The Police were very much incensed at it. The character of the Police is very doubtful, as a general thing. It is supposed that the shooting affray last night was caused by political animosity. Policeman EVANS, who was committed to-night for a further hearing, will not be admitted to bail. Public sentiment is becoming very bitter against him, and there are fears of lynching.

Several ladies volunteered their services, to-day, to attend upon and provide for the sick soldiers. The Government is accepting their services. Gen. SCOTT says, if the ladies wish to serve their country, they can do it in no better way than by providing clothing for the poor soldiers.

A member of the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment was accidentally shot through the arm this morning. The wound is not dangerous. He was taken to the Infirmary.

Mr. SIMONTON'S wound is doing well, but he will probably be confined to his room for some weeks.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9.

An examination to-day resulted in the commitment of night policeman EVANS, for killing the District of Columbia Volunteer, HOWARD, a brief account of which occurrence was last night telegraphed. The testimony before the Coroner proved that the killing was altogether deliberate and without cause. It was probably owing to Gen. MANSFIELD'S prompt action that a serious riot did not occur on the tail of the indignant proofs against the police.

The President has appointed JAMES C. SLOO, Surveyor at Cairo; J. C. HANSON, Postmaster at Chicopee, Mass.; WM. H. DECOSTA, Postmaster at Charlestown, Mass.; JACOB LANCASTER, Postmaster at Burlington, N. J.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Monday, May 6, 1861.

This is an anxious day in Washington. The twenty days' grace given by President LINCOLN to the rebels expired yesterday, and everybody expects that the war will begin to-day. Ladies and children are still leaving the city in great numbers, and the few who are yet here, are frantic with fear lest they should not be able to get away now before the conflict begins. At the tables in the several hotels, only gentlemen are seen, now and then a solitary woman is visible, and then it is enough to make one's heart bleed to note how sad and frightened she looks. The place looks like one vast camp. Regimentals of all shades are constantly to be seen. Soldiers marching and drilling in platoons, lounging in groups, smoking in squads, walking about in two's and three's, sentinels pacing before the public buildings, scouts and pickets all along the roads leading to the city—everybody talking of war and nothing else—such is the appearance of Washington City, lately so calm, peaceful and happy. The city is now under something like marshal law. Every place of public resort must be closed at half past nine, and all the troops are ordered to their quarters at that hour. If found in the streets after half past nine, they are taken to the guard-house and kept all night. The men are very well behaved here. The officers are very strict with them, but there is really no very great need of it. The readers of the TIMES may fancy how busy the men are kept when they hear that the roll is called five times a day, they drill five times a day, and have a dress parade every day at six o'clock. If they are a moment behind time at any of these calls they are put into the guard-house. The first night of this half-past-nine regulation thirty were arrested in one of the Regiments, (the Zouaves,) and only three or four in others. Now they are all very orderly, and at half past nine no soldiers are to be seen but those who are on guard. You must not believe one half the reports you hear about the New-York Firemen. They are full of animal spirits—men of active habits, nervous, restless, unaccustomed to restraint, and it cannot be expected of them that they should at once fall into strict military discipline. I have seen a great deal of them since their arrival, and can say that with the exception of twenty or thirty of the recruits, who have been disorderly and insubordinate, the regiment is remarkably well behaved. It is almost impossible to keep such men under a perfect discipline; and it is to be hoped that the rumors that they are to be removed from Col. ELLSWORTH'S command and placed under that of stern army officers, is not true. These men can never be drilled and driven like "regulars;" but in the hands of one who could understand them, and knew how to make use of their impulsive, daring courage, they would make glorious defenders of the flag. We don't have as many fires in Washington as you in New-York, and many of the Zouaves are "spiling for a fire." Animated by this feeling, about two hundred of them visited an engine house here yesterday (Sunday,) and receiving permission from the foreman of the "machine," took her out for a run. One of them rang the alarm for fire, and in a second of time the engine was tearing down Pennsylvania-avenue, drawn by the Zouaves in full costume. Fancy the surprise of the Washingtonians. Everybody rushed to their windows to look where the fire might be, which occasioned this dreadful alarm on a quiet Sunday afternoon. But the Zouaves soon relieved their fears. After they had taken a good race up two or three streets and down others, they stopped the bell-ringing, and took the "machine" home in good order. This would be a perfectly harmless bit of sport were it not Sunday, and yet a great many very particular people here think their behaviour atrocious, when it is really only such as students in every college indulge in when they get the chance—mischievous fun. I went this morning to the House of Representatives, in the large hall of which about five hundred of the Zouaves were gathered, (they are quartered at the capitol,) standing about and talking at their ease. Now I have, within three or four years past, been several times within this large hall, when *congressional gentlemen* occupied it; and I feel compelled to say that I never saw it so quiet and orderly as it appeared this morning with five hundred Zuaves standing within its walls. There was no fighting, no calling of bad names; and no one was trying with all his strength of lungs, to shout another down. The Zouaves are not angels, we all know, and there are a few bad fellows amongst them; but it is not right to blame a thousand men for the faults of a few.

The Rhode Island Regiment is quartered at the Patent Office. They are a fine body of men, and look upon their young Governor and Commander with something like reverence. They will follow him anywhere. They had service in the large hall of the Patent-Office building, yesterday, at 10½ o'clock. It was a touching, a sublime spectacle. The drums beat to muster the men, and while the magnificent band which accompanies this regiment made the lofty halls ring with its enchanting music, the men, silently and with measured tread, formed on each side of the wide marble columns, near a temporary desk which was to serve as a pulpit. The officers stood near, uncovered, among them Gov. SPRAGUE, a young man about 28 or 30 years, with a pale, delicate, but firm face. It was a solemn scene, and as I closed my eyes for a moment and listened to the grand music that resounded through the large building, and the even tread of that large body of silent men on the marble floors of the wide hall, and of the thousands who were assembling in the same way throughout the city, I could not help thinking of the marshaling of heaven's forces to crush the treason of Lucifer. The sermon was appropriate and very fine; and when the speaker, Rev. Mr. WOODBURY, of Rhode Island, said in his prayer, "Oh, God! wilt Thou bless the dear ones at home! Keep their eyes from tears, their hearts from sorrow"—several of the men were scarcely able to conceal their emotions. We expect stirring times soon, in the neighborhood of Maryland and Virginia.

E. M. P.

P. S.—We have had cold, raw, rainy weather for a week here. Coal fires have been comfortable.

DISPATCHES FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 9.

Several steam transports from Perryville landed some 2,000 troops at Locust Point, this afternoon, and they took the cars for the Relay House. Locust Point is on the south side of the harbor, on that portion known as Federal Hill, and about one mile from Fort McHenry.

The troops were not viewed with satisfaction by the residents in the vicinity, but no unpleasant indications were manifested.

We are not able to learn if the troops went through to Washington or stopped at the Relay House.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 9—6 P. M.

The troops landed at Locust Point to-day were a Pennsylvania Regiment, some Texas troops, and SHERMAN'S Battery.

The Legislature did nothing important to-day. The Committee on Federal Relations made a long report. It pronounces the war waged by the Government against the Confederate States unconstitutional, repugnant to civilization and sound policy, and subversive of the free principles on which the Union was founded. While the people of Maryland recognize the obligations of a State as a member of the Union, to submit in good faith to the exercise of all constitutional powers of the General Government, and to join as one man in fighting its authorized battles, do reverence, nevertheless, the great American principles of self-government, and sympathize deeply with her Southern brethren in a noble and manly determination to defend the same.

The resolution protests against the war upon the Confederate States, and announces a resolute determination to have no part or lot directly or indirectly in its prosecution. Maryland earnestly desires a restoration of peace, and implores the President to accept the "olive branch" held out by the Confederate States, whose President has over and over again declared that they seek only self-defence and to be let alone; that Maryland desires a peaceful recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, hereby gives her cordial assent thereto as a member of the Union; that the present military occupation of Maryland for said purpose is flagrant and in violation of the Constitution and the State, and hereby protests against the same, at the same time calling on all good citizens to abstain from all violent and unlawful interference of every sort with the troops in transit through our territory or quartered among us.

The last resolution says, under existing circumstances, it is inexpedient to call a sovereign convention, or take any measures for organizing the militia.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

During Sunday and Monday the troops at the Relay House had an opportunity to experience all the unpleasant characteristics of wet weather soldiering. A site for a camp could not have been selected more attractive and comfortable in fine weather, and one more exposed and unpleasant when the elements are unpropitious. The Relay House, so called, is at the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Washington Branch Railroads, and each road at that point passes off,—the one through a deep gorge, through which the Patapsco flows, and the other, after crossing the Patapsco, over a massive stone bridge, is laid at the base of a high bluff. Between the roads are a succession of beautiful hills, from 150 to 300 feet in height, upon which various wealthy citizens of Baltimore and others have located their charming country seats. The advantages of the picturesque situations have been taken the fullest advantage of by the proprietors in the arrangement of groves, lawns and gardens, and the most fastidious visiting the premises could find scarcely anything to criticize.

But the locality possessed great advantages in a strategic point of view with reference to operations against either Maryland or Virginia, and this fact was appreciated by the military authorities at Washington, who possessed themselves of it immediately that the Capital was considered safe.

I passed through the two camps yesterday, remaining nearly three hours, and most of the time in a drenching rain, which continued until half past eight last evening. The New-York Eighth gave me a hearty welcome, many of the troops being personal acquaintances, and some friends. The sight of a New-York Reporter was as gladdening to them as of New-York soldiers to me. They were all hale and hearty—grumbling some, to be sure, at the imperfections of the Commissariat, which, however, were being remedied, yet making the best of their situation. The field and staff officers were quartered in the residence of the late W. A. TALBOT, which, fortunately for their comfort, was unoccupied. The tents were pitched within a few rods of the officers' quarters on a gentle slope, and the men were variously engaged in preparations to make themselves comfortable, preparing food &c. They desired me to state that their friends need have no apprehensions as to their health. The surgeons were particularly attentive, and either Dr. SWIFT or Dr. T. F. SMITH dosed them accordingly as they were allopathically or homœopathically inclined.

I next proceeded to the camp of the Massachusetts Sixth, Col. JONES, which was situated on a neighboring hill, east, and adjoining the Annapolis road. This gallant regiment, a portion of whom were the heroes of Baltimore, presented a spectacle to excite commiseration. In response to the call of the President, they dashed off from their homes, taking only their arms and ammunition, leaving their camp equipage to follow them as best it might. When they left Washington on Sunday it had not yet reached them, and all night on Sunday they were out of doors, officers and men, and were wet to the skin. During yesterday, however, they were industriously engaged in cutting boughs and brush, which with rails and a few boards they obtained they managed to extemporise some huts, which, however, were impervious only to the dews and heat of the sun; and, though their provisions were plentiful, they had only four or five pans to a company, and a tin cup to every fifty men, to use in cooking. Hence meals were not served with the strictest regularity, nor were the stores availed of to the best advantage in the preparation of variety. But, from Colonel to private, I do not hear a word of complaint, each man being satisfied to take such fare as they had, and to put up with their discomforts in the service of their country.

Mr. LATROBE, a leading counselor of this city, and his lady, whose residence is but twenty rods distant from their camp, frequently invited Col. JONES to make their house his home during his sojourn; but he felt bound to decline their kind importunities, stating that upon principle he could not allow himself to be separated from his regiment, believing that by sharing their privations he increased the efficiency of his command.

A few rods to the east of the Massachusetts Sixth were the quarters of the Boston Flying Artillery, under Major COOK. They had all day been planting their six field pieces on the height to command the bridge and the roads, and hence had not the opportunity to provide shelter either for themselves or their horses. But the same seeming indifference to privation was exhibited, and the men worked and laughed amid the heavy rain.

The three Companies of Massachusetts at the junction, however, were better situated. They were under shelter nearly all the time, a portion at the station-house and a portion at the hotel. Their duties in stopping trains and examining freight they are performing with sedulous care, to the prevention of provisions, military stores, arms or ammunition going to Virginia, and it is probable that no more will be shipped from this port.

As to the city, the secession movement seems to be entirely demoralized. Its leaders here have quieted down from their extravagant assumptions. The military have been disbanded, ostensibly because their services are no longer needed to preserve order, but really because the police authorities see that secession is muzzled in Maryland, by the action of the Federal Government. The soldiers themselves don't regret being disbanded, in view of being overpowered, though they lament their whisky, which they have been enjoying at the expense of the State. I don't believe that any attempt will be made to resist the troops, unless a solitary rowdy, having an irrepressible spirit of devilment in him, may seek to work off the pressure by throwing a brick, and him the citizens would readily join in hanging to the nearest lamppost were he caught in the act. But I do not fear even this. The prevailing sentiment among the mob is that discretion is the better part of valor.

E. F. U.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 9.

Gentlemen of military experience who have been for some days at Cairo, say that no apprehension need be entertained for the safety of that place. All that is required to render it impregnable against any farce that can be sent against it is heavy ordinance, which is momentarily expected. There are now five distinct batteries having a sweep of three miles on the Mississippi and two miles on the Ohio Rivers. The heavy ordinance, when it arrives, will be planted so as to command Bird Point, on the Missouri side, the only practicable site for batteries to operate against Cairo.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, May 9.

A Conference was held at Frankfort yesterday between Gov. MAGOFFIN, J. C. BRECKINRIDGE and R. HAWES, of one party, and ex-Senators CRITTENDON and DIXON and Judge NICHOLAS, of the other. They agreed to recommend to the Legislature to make an appropriation to arm Kentucky under the direction of a military Commission, composed of the Governor, Inspector-General, and another person to be selected by the Unionists. It is supposed that $30,000,000 will be required to arm the State.

MORE VOLUNTEERS FOR THE SOUTH.

FREDERICK, Thursday, May 9.

Another company of Baltimore volunteers, for Harper's Ferry passed through here this evening, numbering 80 men.

DEPARTURE OF CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, May 9.

The steamer *Bienville* left at 10 o'clock this evening with the First Regiment of Connecticut volunteers. All are in good health and spirits.

The *Cahawba* has arrived, and will take the Second Regiment to-morrow night.

CAPT. MEIGS AND THE SLAVEHOLDERS OF KEY WEST.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 8.

It will be seen from the following memorandum, that the President acquits Capt. MEIGS of the complaints which followed him from Key West on his return from reinforcing the forts of the Gulf:

MEMORANDUM.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 7, 1861.

The Secretary of State has carefully read the letters of Hon. WM. MARVIN, Capt. HUNT and Lieut. MORTON, sent or submitted to him by Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN, and has further required of Capt. MEIGS an account of the transaction referred to in these papers.

It appears from the information thus obtained, that certain slaveholders at Key West, in the State of Florida, a long time ago, hired the public agents of the Government, a number of slaves at very remunerative prices, to be employed as laborers in the fortifications of the United States, for a term of years yet unexpired. Of these, a certain number, not it is believed, exceeding twenty, were employed in the fortification at Tortugas when Col. BROWN arrived there, and having need of their help in reinforcing and supplying Fort Pickens, he took them to Pensacola, and employed them there in landing stores from the *Atlantic* and the *Illinois* at Fort Pickens. It is not complained in the papers before me that the masters are not paid, or to be paid for the labor of the slaves, and, on the contrary, Capt. MEIGS distinctly understands that the Quartermaster is to pay the wages to the masters of the slaves at Key West, as heretofore. It is not pretended that the Quartermaster has violated, or intends to violate, the contract of hire in any way. It must be entirely immaterial to the master whether the slaves work at the Tortugas, or whether they work at Fort Pickens; both the places are situated in the State of Florida; they are alike safe under the Government in both cases, and should the contract be broken by the public agents, the President will take care to see that due redress is afforded. I am not able to understand what there is wrong or censurable in this matter.

Some of the letters say that the masters of the slaves hired them as laborers at Jefferson, and would not have consented, if asked, to their being sent or carried to Fort Pickens. This special point is not sustained by any proof. On the other hand, the contract was made years ago, and for years yet to come, and though it is assumed they were hired to labor at Key West, they were nevertheless actually found laboring at the Tortugas, without any objections on the part of the masters.

It is not at all probable that the Government, when hiring men to work at its fortifications in one part of the State, stipulated that they should not be employed in another within the same State.

It is said in another letter that the transaction is likely to be represented throughout the Southern States, as negro stealing; as a disregard by the Government officers of the rights of masters; as the commencement of a course of interference with Slavery, leading to its abolition; as the employment of slaves by the Government in acts of hostility against the masters; as forcing negro slaves to make war upon the whites, &c.; and if they should be placed under the fire of guns without their consent, or the consent of their masters, it might be represented as inhuman.

These are very strained conceits. The papers show that the colored men went from one port to the other voluntarily and cheerfully. They can in no case be exposed to fire except from the citizens of the State of Florida, in an act of direct and unlawful war against the United States. Even their return of that fire could not be an act of hostility against their masters, unless those masters themselves should be found voluntarily there in arms against not only their own slaves, but against the Government and the whole people of the United States—a crime which it is not to be supposed they will commit.

Again it is not to be presumed that the slaves will be compelled to become combatants at all, except in a case where military necessity would justify making any persons found in the fort become combatants. It is not easy to see that the negro slaves have any greater right than the free white persons to exemption from the hazards necessary for the public safety in a time of civil war.

INTEREST ON MISSOURI BONDS.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was received by a gentleman of this City from an intelligent correspondent in St. Louis. It is proper to add that the writer is a Secessionist:

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 6, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2d inst. is received, and in reply to your inquiries I answer as follows:

First.—"Will Missouri secede?" I think she will. The secession feeling is now strong in every part of the State except here in St. Louis. The State is not in a situation to go out now, but ultimately she will. The Legislature is now in session. The State will be armed. A large camp of State troops is now being formed here, and as the United States have several thousand volunteers, &c., at the arsenal, the danger of a collision is very great. Business is at a stand, and yet we are having no failures, at which I am astonished. It is proof positive that our merchants have a good basis.

Second.—"Will she pay her July interest?" I have no idea that such will be the case. Months ago I received an intimation, from a reliable source, that such would be the case. If our difficulties, however, be settled, the interest will be paid in or out of the Union. The excuses for non-payment will be—First, that the money is needed to put the State in an attitude to prevent Northern invasion. Second, the interest would be immediately loaned to Government to help subjugate the South. I think these will be the reasons given. I do not know it, however.

Third.—"Will she recognize the Floyd Bonds?" I have no doubt she will. They were all legally issued and negotiated by the State, and she will not care to protect the United States interest, and by so doing defraud innocent holders. Missouri will make "no distinction."

FALSE STATEMENTS ABOUT THE NORTH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that Mr. JEFF. DAVIS, in his last Message, reiterates the oft-refuted assertion of the intention of the North to make war upon Slavery. He says:

> "A persistent and organized system of hostile measures against the rights of the owners of slaves in the Southern States was inaugurated, and gradually extended."

And that this agitation was extended to Congress:

> "The transaction of public affairs was impeded by repeated efforts to *usurp powers not delegated by the Constitution for the* PURPOSE *of impairing the security of property in slaves, and reducing those States which hold slaves to a condition of inferiority.*"

Now, if all this is true, the first and main efforts of the great army of the North, so often stigmatized as "Abolition troops," and "Abolition cohorts," should be to march at once to the plantations, steal the negroes or "property" above alluded to, and either run them off to the Free States, or else enlist them as an organized force against their former masters. If the half what Mr. DAVIS says of the *animus* and motives of the North is correct, this *must* be the first, and most natural consequence of the opening war. Yet, in the face of all this, nothing is more remarkable than the regard which has been paid to the rights of the citizens of the South, to *all* their property of every nature. When slaves have, either from curiosity, or from a desire to escape from the plantations, followed our troops, they have in every instance been sent back. When news reached our camp at Annapolis that an extensive insurrection was plotted by the slaves in Maryland, the commanding officer at once announced his determination to crush all outbreaks of that kind. Not a slave has yet been freed, nor a single item of property stolen, by any of our soldiers on their march. And yet, forsooth, this is declared to be the final cause of the present troubles, and the governing motive of all our efforts to put down treason!!

RHODE ISLAND.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON BOARD UNITED STATES SHIP MINNESOTA.

Silas H. Stringham, Flag Officer and Commander-in-Chief.
A. Ludlow Case, Commander and Flag Captain.
Edward C. Grafton, Flag Lieutenant.
George B Halstead, Flag Officer's Secretary.
Elias W. Hale, Flag Officer's Clerk.

OFFICERS OF THE SHIP.

G. I. Van Brunt, Captain; Reed Werden, First Lieutenant and Executive Officer; John M. Wainwright, Second Lieutenant; Oscar C. Badger, Third Lieutenant; John Walters, Fourth Lieutenant; Jas. P. Foster, Fifth Lieutenant; John G. Mitchell, Sixth Lieutenant; Robert Pettit, Paymaster; Edward Gilchrist, Fleet Surgeon; Samuel J. Jones, Assistant Surgeon; George Jones, Chaplain; Charles H. Loring, Chief Engineer; George W. Collier, Second Lieutenant Marines; George W. City, First Assistant Engineer; Wm. W. Dugan, First Assistant Engineer; Charles H. Levy, Second Assistant Engineer; George S Bright, Second Assistant Engineer; E. J. Whittaker, Third Assistant Engineer; William Musgrave, Third Assistant Engineer; George Senser, Third Assistant Engineer; R. S. Talbot, Third Assistant Engineer; Roderick S. McCook, Midshipman; C. S. Schoonmaker, Midshipman; W. P. Cushing, Master's Mate; C. F. Loring, Master's Mate; C. A. Blanchard, Mate; G. W. Graves, Mate; Thomas G. Bell, Boatswain's Mate; Charles W. Homer, Gunner's Mate; J. G Thomas, Carpenter's Mate; A. A. Warren, Sailmaker; H. G. B. Fisher, Captain's Clerk; John F. Ferguson, Paymaster; Wm. Jones, Pilot; W. C. Bryant, Lieutenant. (passenger.)

ANOTHER FUGITIVE.

Capt. BAUTTING, who used to keep a hotel in Brooklyn, but who has recently kept one in Portsmouth, Va., recently refused to raise a secession flag on the demand of the mob. We learn that he has since been compelled to fly for his life, taking his family with him, but abandoning all his property of all sorts. He is now in Washington.

QUIETING THEIR CONSCIENCES.

The Attorney-General of Virginia has written the following letter to some Secessionist, who was not easy in his mind:

APRIL 22, 1861.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States is duly binding so long as a man is a citizen of a State of the Union. When she secedes, he is no longer bound. He is a citizen of Virginia, which has ceased to be one of the United States, and his allegiance is due to Virginia.

This is my well settled opinion, and I act upon it; for I am sworn as an officer to support the Constitution of the United States. But when Virginia secedes, I feel I am entirely absolved from my oath, and am bound only to support Virginia.

J. R. TUCKER.

THE GOVERNORS IN COUNCIL.

Govs. CURTIN of Pennsylvania, RANDALL of Wisconsin, BLAIR of Michigan, MORTON of Indiana, DENNISON of Ohio, and Hon. JOHN BIGELOW representing Gov. MORGAN of this State, with Ex-Gov. KOERNER of Illinois acting for Gov. YATES, were in consultation on the present state of affairs in Cleveland. On Friday evening they were serenaded, and the speeches made in reply express the sentiment of the Great West so fully, that they are worthy of record.

Gov. DENNISON was introduced by Ex-Mayor SENTER.

He was thankful for the expression of interest, and assured them that his heart was with them in these troublous times. The time for speaking had passed, and the time for action had come, and he would use all the power in his hands to maintain the honor of the American flag. He said to them in the name of Ohio that rebellion *shall* be put down, treason *shall* be crushed out, let come what will. [Immense applause.]

Gov. DENNISON here introduced Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania.

Three hearty cheers were given for Pennsylvania. Gov. CURTIN said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF OHIO: I thank you for those cheers for Pennsylvania. We are met here to-night, not to make speeches, but take measures that we may *act* according as it shall be our duty. A chord has been struck that vibrates back a music to which the hearts of all the people who are loyal responds, and every man in Pennsylvania stands ready to-day to take up arms in behalf of the National honor. Gentlemen, we are with you. A just God is above us, a God who abhors wrong, and who upholds the right. Can we then doubt the issue?

Pennsylvania was founded by PENN in deeds of peace, and she loves peace. But she loves honor and her country more. Every man will, if necessary, take up arms. Let spies come and report what we are doing if they choose—let them visit every State and see all there is to be seen. To arms! The country of WASHINGTON shall defend the flag of WASHINGTON, and it shall wave on every Fort, State and Capital in the land.

Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, was next introduced by Gov. DENNISON, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF OHIO: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and upon the State which I represent, by thus calling me out. We have been in the habit of saying that the strength of the Government was in the ten thousand chords which bind together the people of our land; but now this is all changed, and without fault of ours. Rebellion and treason are abroad in our land. We know where this commenced, and we know, too, where it must end. There is but one course for us to pursue, and that should be followed. We should transport an army down the Mississippi, and blaze a broad track through the whole South, from Montgomery to Charleston. [Loud cheers.] Charleston should be razed till not one stone is left upon another—till there is no place left for the owl to hoot nor the bittern to mourn. Had I the power—were I possessed of the thunderbolts of Jove—I would wipe out not only traitors, but the seed of traitors. We are no longer Republicans nor Democrats—but all parties are blended into one. We are brothers and patriots in a common cause. Have we interfered with Southern institutions? Have we not given them what our Constitution and the Constitution of our fathers requires? We will pay the price which our fathers paid, and NO MORE. Wisconsin is a younger sister, but she, like Ohio, was born of Virginia, when liberty was the theme of her orators; and her children have not forgotten the lessons taught.

Gov. DENNISON then presented Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, who said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF OHIO: The time for speaking has gone by, and the time for acting has come. We are in the midst of war—a war of which we cannot stop to count the cost. Our flag has been insulted; and more—it has been torn down. But, fellow-citizens, I have reason to believe that the brave ANDERSON will yet head an army which shall go down to Charleston, and that his hands will again raise the Stars and Stripes over the walls of Fort Sumter. [Cheers.] In the name of Michigan, I promise to stand by you, shoulder to shoulder, and to march beside you of Ohio, and beside them of Pennsylvania, and beside brave old Massachusetts, who has tenderly taken to her bosom her beloved dead. We bought the mouth of the Mississippi, and we will hold it. The traitors may go into the Gulf, but they shall not take the territory with them. We will stand by the old flag which has waved over so many battle-fields—the flag under which we have so long lived, and under which, please God, we will die.

Major MCCLELLAND was loudly called for, and at length came upon the balcony, and said that he was no maker of speeches, but the time would come when the acts which he should do would speak for him.

Loud cheers were given for Major MCCLELLAND, and the crowd separated.

THE FORTS AT PENSACOLA.

The Warrington correspondent of the New-Orleans *Crescent*, gives the appended summary of the forces under Gen. BRAGG's command on April 27:

Brigadier-General Commanding—Braxton Bragg.
Inspector-General—J. H. Forney.
Chief of Engineers—W. H. Stevens.
Chief of Ordnance—W. R. Boggs.
Adjutant-General—R. C. Wood.
Aids—George D. Garner, Thomas Ellis.
Surgeon-General—A. J. Foard.
Quartermaster—L. A. O'Bannon.
Chief of Subsistence—T. W. Jones.

FIRST DIVISION—COL. J. R. CHALMERS.

First Mississippi Regiment, Col. Chalmers	787
Second Mississippi Regiment, Col. Phillips	841
Quitman Artillery, Capt Lovell	75
Vicksburgh Artillery, Capt. Tull	60
Judson Artillery, Capt. Carr	63
Total	1 826

SECOND DIVISION—COL. CLAYTON.

First Alabama Regiment, Col. Clayton	800
Second Alabama Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Stedman	600
First Georgia Regiment, Col. Ramsay	760
Total	2,160

THIRD DIVISION—COL. GLADDEN.

One Regiment Louisiana Infantry—two battalions.	
First Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Adams, (regulars,) six Companies	620
Battalion of Zouaves, Lieut.-Col. Coppens	505
Georgia Battalion, Major Lary	350
First Florida Regiment, Col. Anderson	615
Indiana Artillery Company of Savannah, Capt. Lee	114
Total	2,194

TROOPS AT PENSACOLA UNDER MAJOR BRADFORD.

Second Battalion of First Louisiana Regiment:	
Louisiana Guards, Capt Todd	103
Crescent Rifles, Capt. Fisk	92
Shreveport Greys, Capt Beard	138
Grivot Guards, Capt. Rigator	92
Orleans Cadets, Capt. Dreux (detached)	103
Total	528

SUMMARY.

First Division	1,826
Second Division	2,160
Third Division	2,194
Battalion at Pensacola	528
Total	6,708

Besides this force of fighting men, there is a large number of teamsters, laborers, sailors, marines and quartermaster's men, which would swell Gen. BRAGG's command to more than 7,000 men. Though some of the regiments are quite deficient in drill, I do not believe that a more efficient body of fighting men could be assembled in any part of the world. They compose the very best class of our Southern people, ardent, earnest and resolute young men.

DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTEENTH.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOURTEENTH REGIMENT,
N. Y. S. M.,
Armory, Brooklyn, May 9th, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please to announce in your issue of to-morrow that the Fourteenth Regiment is to embark at 12 o'clock M. to-morrow, (10th inst.) All members to report *at once* at the Armory, and oblige,

Yours respectfully,
A. M. MOORE, Colonel.

News from California by the Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, May 8.

The Pony Express passed this point yesterday at 4 P. M., and the following is the summary of latest California intelligence brought by it for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 27—3:40 P. M.

Arrived 24th, ships *Memnon*, Manila; *Bald Eagle*, Hong Kong; bark *Isle of France*, Sydney, N. S. W. Sailed 24th, bark *Olga*, Valparaiso; schooner *Ida*, Amoor River; 26th, ship *Lotus*, Hong Kong.

The ship *Syren*, which cleared on the 20th for Boston, had a cargo of 120,000 sacks of barley, 500 sacks wheat, 3,200 sacks copper ore, 3,000 bales wool, and 1 500 hides. Copper ore is destined to become an important item of California export. In bearing out of the harbor without employing a steamtug, the *Syren* ran on Mile Rock, sustaining such damage as to require the discharging of her cargo and going into dry dock.

The ship *Revenue* is under charter for breadstuffs for Australia.

The receipt of Eastern news to the 15th inst., advising the taking of Fort Sumter and the probable commencement of civil war, has had its effect upon our business community, causing all to observe the utmost caution about new ventures. While it is believed that California will suffer less from the effects of civil war than any other State, the apprehension of serious derangements here is seriously entertained.

The effect of the war news is most perceptible in embarrassing treasure movements. Last night a meeting of bankers was held, to determine the best policy to be pursued about shipping treasure to New-York by the ocean steamers, but nothing definite was arranged.

The insurance agents refuse to insure treasure against the hazards of war. The exchange market, consequently, is unsettled, and some sight drafts on New-York were purchased at 4 per cent., to remit Eastward by to-day's Pony Express.

Some of the New-York treasure shipped hence by the steamer of May 1 will probably be transferred at Aspinwall to the British West India Mail line.

It is difficult to report at the present time what the peculiar sentiment of California is in regard to the war policy of the Administration. In San Francisco, although no public demonstrations have taken place, the general tone of conversation appears to be to sustain the President at all hazards in his efforts to preserve the Union.

The Legislature has rejected a bill calling for a Congressional election on the 18th of May; the object of which was to elect two members of Congress in time to take their seats in the extra session. The bill was defeated in the Assembly, by the combined strength of the Breckinridge Democrats and the Republicans, evidently for the reason that they feared the Douglas Democrats would get the most advantage from the Union sentiment of the State, and elect their candidates if the election takes place so soon.

The arrival of Gen. SUMNER, to assume the command of the Government forces on this post, is the subject of congratulations by many, although it is not believed that any suspicions of the loyalty of the United States officers were justifiable. Gen. JOHNSTON, however, resigned some weeks ago, and it is commonly reported that he is about to depart for the East, and join the army of the Confederate States.

The Catholic School bill has been defeated in the Legislature by a large vote.

It is understood that Senator MCDOUGALL will depart for Washington on the 20th of May, and Senator LATHAM on the 1st of June. Senator LATHAM is to receive a complimentary dinner at San Francisco, and the same kind of demonstration in his favor is preparing at Sacramento.

Gen. LANE, after spending a few days in this city, has gone to Oregon.

Serious Railroad Accident.

DUBUQUE, Thursday, May 9.

As a train on the Dubuque and Western Railroad was backing up from Anamosa to Springville this morning, the rear freight car ran off the track, throwing Mr. CUMMINGS, conductor, and Mr. SMITH, engineer, who were on top of the car, to the ground. The train passed over both, killing them instantly. A man named WINSLOW was severely injured.

Steamboat Accident.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Thursday, May 9.

The steamer *Grey Eagle*, while passing through the draw of the Railroad Bridge, struck the pier at her larboard side, cutting her in two. She sunk immediately. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The clerk reports no lives lost, but it is believed that several persons were drowned.

Shooting Affrays.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 8.

A drunken soldier, named PATRICK COONEY, belonging to a Saratoga company, to-night shot ED. WEBB through the shoulder, inflicting a bad wound.

A soldier at the Adams House Barracks was also badly injured in an attempt to pass a sentry.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 9.

FLOUR quiet, at $5 50@$5 62. WHEAT steady, at $1 33@$1 35 for red and $1 40@$1 55 for white. CORN—Yellow 65c. WHISKY nominal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 9.

COTTON—Sales to-day 110 bales, at 10½c.@11c. for Middling. FREIGHTS to Liverpool, ⅜c.

Arrivals in the City.

Lieut.-Gov. Underwood, of Vermont; Hon. Thos. McDaniels, of Vermont; Col. Baker, of Oregon; Dr. G. H. Smiths, of Rochester; and T. W. Thompson and J. R. Thompson, of Mobile, are at the Astor House.

Judge Forsythe, of Troy; L. Pruyn, of Albany; W. M. Train, of Philadelphia; D. W. Whitney, of New-Mexico; G. Colby, of Boston; Rev. E. Hawes, of Maine; and M. M. Todd, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. J. W. Dexter, of Rhode Island; Pedro P. Ortiz and family, of Chili; J. S. Baker and lady, and Andrew Elliott, of England; A. H. Starr, of the U. S. A.; F. K. Cook, of California, and J. Stewart, of New-York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; Capt. Austin and Capt. Elliott, of Canada; E. J. Hodgson, of Prince Edward's Island; Lord Milton and M. Bourn, of England, passengers by the *Africa*; E. D. Kimball, of Boston, and C. Spooner, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. M. B. Putnam, of England, O. de La Grange, of Cognac, France, A. Sinclair, of Edinburgh, and F. Lawiew, of London, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. Van Rensselaer, of Albany, and H. Winsor, of Philadelphia, are at the Everett House.

The Great Eastern.

The advices by the *Africa* state that the *Great Eastern* would positively leave Milford Haven for this port on the 1st inst., and therefore she may be daily expected to arrive through Long Island Sound, at Morrisania, where she will anchor.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 9—*In steamship Africa, from Liverpool*—Mr. Hoppe, Mr. Rust, A. C. Elliot, lady and child, Mrs. Leighorne and child, Miss Lillie, Miss E. Thompson, Mr. Richardson, lady, child and nurse, Thos. Brown and lady, Mr. Thorne and lady, Robert Wm Eddison, Mr. Tiffany, Mr. Cogill, Mr. Roger, Allard de la Grange, Edmund Brooks, Mr. Field, Hon M. B. Portman, J. S. Gilland, T. T. Gourdin, H D. Baines, J. D. Wood, E. Moho, Jas Arkle, L. J. Cridland, Viscount Milton, H. B. Bibb, L. A. la Beaume, S M Niell and lady, Mr. Sinclair, B. Riddle, Mr. Harkesson and niece, Mrs. Lockhart and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Mary Dowling, E Achroyd, Mr. Harrison, C. Lloyd.

In brig Ocean Wave, from Gibara—A. M. McKinney, Robert Leeder, Wm. Darlington.

In schr. C. R. Vickery, from Mayaguez, P. R.—Mrs. Terry and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 50 | Sun sets...... 7 04 | Moon sets... 8 11
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 57 | Gov. Island.. 8 46 | Hell Gate... 10 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 9.

Cleared.

Steamship Hankow, Sands, Hong Kong.

Steamers Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia.

Ships Grahams Polly, Norton, Cronstadt, Funch & Meincke; Harvey Birch, Nelson, Liverpool, R. W. Trundy.

Brigs Emilia Helestina, Monti, Naples, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co; Elizabeth, Thorndike, Port Spain, Middleton & Co.; Peerless, Doe, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; M. Means, Ober, Philadelphia, Nesmith & Sons; J. B. King, Coffill, St. John, D. R. De Wolff; Cyclone, McCarthy, Bath, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners J. V. Crouch, Henderson, Philadelphia, master; Whistler, Presby, Taunton, master; O. C. Acker, Peck, Stamford, master; S. C. Russell, Cropper, Snow Hill, Md., master; A. Hugel, Mason, Philadelphia, master; Dart, Johnson, Stamford, master; Geo. Mangum, Scudder, Philadelphia, J. W McKee; T. W. Thomas, Davis, Fall River; Kate Merrill, Wicks, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; J. Perkins, Cooms, Castine, Miller & Houghton; Leocadea, Small, Salem; Equator, Albury, Eleuthera; Restless, Blackman, Philadelphia, master; Isabella, Baker, Falmouth, master.

Sloop Phenix, Shepherd, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool April 27, at 10:42 A. M., and Queenstown 28th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. April 27, at 5 P. M., passed the Elizabeth, of Liverpool, and am. ship Belvidere, bound W. April 28, at 7 P. M., passed ship Confidence, bound in: at 8:45 P. M., passed steamship America, bound in. 3d inst., lat. 47 25, lon. 40 53 passed Br. ship Barbara and Elizabeth, bound E.; 6th, lat. 40 41, lon. 57 06, passed ship John Bryant, stdg. southward; 9th, 2 A. M., passed steamship Asia, bound E.

Steamship Kedar, (Br.,) Little, Annapolis May 6.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandeveer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Kennebec, Sanford, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Curlew, Young, Providence, with mdse. to B. Buffin.

Ship Golden State, Rynlett, Liverpool 20 ds., in ballast to A. A. Low & Bros. Had moderate winds from the eastward up to the Grand Banks, and pleasant weather most of the passage. Had two westerly gales this side of the Banks. Took a pilot from boat Mary A. Williams, No 19.

Ship Helvetia, Higgins, Havre March 14, and Dungeness 24th, with mdse and 309 passengers to W. Whitlock Jr. Has had W. N. W. winds for 43 ds.

Ship Mary Goodell, McGilvery, Penang 105 ds., with mdse. to Emil Hinemann & Co. Anchored on the Bar last night

Bark Yankee Blade, (of Gardiner,) Burke, Havre 36 ds., in ballast, to master.

Bark Nicolina, (Swed.,) Stenman, Newcastle 54 ds., with coal to Funch & Meincke.

Bark Laura Russ, (of Belfast,) Russ, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters

Brig Ocean Wave, James, Gibara 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. E. Ward & Co.

Schr. C. R. Vickery, Babbitt, Mayaguez, P. R., April 27, with sugar and molasses to H. Underwood. Sld. in co. with brig Altanela, Reed, for Philadelphia, and Janet Kitson, (Br.,) for Cork for orders. The Br. schr. Victory sld. 6 ds. previous for New-York.

Schr. Kate Sargent, (of Provincetown,) Brown, St. Jago de Cuba 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Crocker, Wood & Co.

Schr. Cordelia Newkirk, (of Egg Harbor,) Higbee, Baltimore 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co. Was spoken, 4th inst., by U. S. steamer Pocahontas, keeping blockade off the Potomac.

Schr. Joseph Holmes, Holmes, James River, with wood. The ship Samuel "Tarbox" was at Hampton Roads, for orders; arr. 4th, and was detained by the authorities.

Schr. Wm. Mazych, (of Smithtown, L. I.,) Conklin, Harbor Island May 2, with fruit to Joseph Eneas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Warren A. Griffin, (of Fall River,) Borden, Granada April 26, with fruit to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Annie J. Russel, Hodges, City Point, Va., 2 ds., with tobacco, &c., to master.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Voorhees, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine, &c., to J. F. Gilchrist

Schr. Nicanor, (of Brewer,) Parker, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Wonder, Hallock, Rondout, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah, Gardner, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Ralph Hewitt, Bucklin, Elizabethport, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. G. L., Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. Red Rover, Gillum, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Chager, Mahan, Elizabethport, with coal, for Fall River.

Schr. T. Vaughan, Hall, Elizabethport, with coal, for New Haven.

Schr. President Jackson, Eldridge, Elizabethport, with coal, for New Haven.

Schr. Sarah, McKenna, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. John Rogers, Buckal, Elizabethport, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Margaret Anna, Haywood, Elizabethport, for Red Bank

Schr. T. R. Jones, Gatcomb, Elizabethport, with coal, for Cambridge.

Schr. Fessenden, Hooper, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Rachael Jane, Kannon, Maryland, with pine wood.

Schr. John G. Wright, Wall, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Susan Sands, Elizabethport, coal, for Flushing.
Schr. H. E. Bishop, Amazeen, Portsmouth 2 ds.
Schr. A. E. Douglass, Gaines, Hartford 2 ds.
Schr. E. C. Eldridge, ——, New-Haven 2 ds.
Schr. Josephine, Ferris, Providence 2 ds.
Schr. White Rock, Elwell, Southport, for Albany.
Schr. Minerva, Brooks, Greenport, in ballast.
BELOW—Ship Missouri, Hughes, from Havre.
Also, five ships and one brig, unknown.
WIND—During the day, from N. W.

Sailed.

May 8—Ships Tropic, for Bristol; Ann E. Hooper, for Baltimore; Young Mechanic, for London; Elena, (Brem.,) for Baltimore. Barks Indiana, for Glasgow; Stampede, for Marseilles; Mary Lucretta, for Cadiz; Nugget, (Br.,) for Aspinwall; Duc Cognatia, (Aus.,) for Cork; Doru, (Aus.,) for Cork; N Boynton, for Londonderry. Brigs Leonard Berry, for Port Spain; Caroline, for Gibara; Enterprise, for Cette; Granada, for Nuevitas; Chas. W. Ring, do.; Afton, (Br.,) for Genoa; Darien, for Liverpool. 9th—Ship American Congress, for Liverpool; Grahams Polly, Cronstadt; Jas. Hovey, Liverpool. Barks Forest Queen, for Bristol; Jas Smith, Rotterdam. Brig Spartan, Buenos Ayres; also steamer Empire City, for Washington City.

We are indebted to Messrs. J. McManus and Morris, U. S Revenue boarding Officers, on board the cutter Corwin, for a complete list of the departure of vessels from day to day.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 9—Arr. ships Havelock, Manlius and Rutland, Liverpool, barks Robert Baryor, Wales Carib, Truxillo; San Jacinto, Liverpool; George Bradford, Glasgow.

Spoken, &c.

Albert Gallatin—ship, hence, April 29, lat. 43 16, lon 54 20.

Chowan—brig, from Baltimore for Trinidad, April 27 lat. 23 30, lon. 66 30.

Cluny—Br. ship, April 25, lat. 46 43, lon. 32.

Geo. F. Patten—ship, from Charleston for Liverpool, April 19, lat. 50 45, lon. 11 04.

Granite State—ship, hence for Liverpool, April 20, lat. 49 26, lon 17 11.

Ivanhoe—ship, from New-Orleans for Cork, April 24, lat. 47 20, lon. 28 50.

Tasmania—Br. ship, from Savannah, April 25, lat. 46 43, lon. 31 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., April 27, bark Gaselle, Rhodes, for New-York, wtg.; brigs N. Stowers, Stowers, do. in 10 ds., ldg.; Gen. Armstrong, Thompson, for New-Haven in a few ds.; schr. J. L. Bowman, Davis, from and for New York, arr. 26th, dischg

At St. Jago de Cuba, April 25, schr. Charmer, from Port-au-Prince, to load for New-York, arr. April 22.

[PER AFRICA.]

LIVERPOOL, April 28.

Arrived from New-York—John Sydney, at Pill; Industrie, at Deal; Gem of the Sea, at Cadiz; Norwegian, at Queenstown.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Doretta, at Bremerhaven; Ocean Pearl, at Havre; Hockingham, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Apalachicola—Kate Stamler, at Liverpool.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN WORTLEY and F. W. TAMLYN, under the style and firm of WORTLEY & TAMLYN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts of the aforesaid firm will be settled by JOHN WORTLEY.

JOHN WORTLEY.
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1861. F. W. TAMLYN.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR CHILD'S NURSE.—Wanted a situation for a most respectable intelligent American Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, either of which capacities she is fully capable to fill; is a girl of genteel appearance, and a really excellent domestic; references, first class. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE THAT Wells' is the place to buy UNION GOODS CHEAP. He has all the newest styles in advance of all others. Address J. G. WELLS, corner Park row and Beekman-st., New-York, manufacturing dêpôt for Union goods.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, by a Protestant woman; is a first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best private families. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS HOUSEMAIDS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by two Protestant young girls, to do the housework of a family; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 17½ Essex-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as laundress and chambermaid; good reference. Call for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st., first floor, front room, between Lexington and 3d-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework. Inquire at No. 432 Broome-st., for two days, Room No. 10.

A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMEN and their wives, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms. Also a furnished parlor. Apply at No. 130 Henry-st.